FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Middle East & Africa

Vol V No 118 *17 June 1980*

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

'Arafat Says Anti-Palestinian Group in Beirut [VOP] A 1
PLO's Al-Ifranji Discusses EC Mideast Decisions A 2
Statement Issued Qualifying Abu Mayzar's Remarks [VOP] A 3
Al-Lutf Addresses Paris Solidarity Conference [VOP] A 4
VOP Says Three Killed in 16 June Operation A 4
Communique Issued A 5
Fatah Wants To Use Jordan as Base of Operations A 5

ARABIAN PENINSULA

SAUDI ARABIA

Foreign Minister On 'Positive Points' of Venice Meeting C 1
Habib Chatti, Klibi Reach Agreement on Joint Committee C 2

YAR

Envoys Leave San'a' With Presidential Message 16 June C 2
Salih Delivers Speech Following Signing of Statement C 3
PDRY Chairman Departs; Agreements Reached C 3
YAR-PDRY Joint Statement Issued in San'a' 13 June C 4

EGYPT

State of Emergency Declared Along Western Border D 1
Minister Explains Action D 1
Foreign Minister Speaks on Deployment of U.S. Planes D 2
Al-Akhbar Rejects Soviet Allegations on U.S. Phantoms D 4
Soviet Ambassador Requests More Facilities for Aeroflot D 4
Palestinians To Reinforce Battalion in Jordan D 4

IRAQ

Official Spokesman Comments on EC Venice Declaration E 1
Press Statement Issued on Foreign Minister's Visit to France E 1
Foreign Minister's Press Conference E 2
Saddam Husayn Receives Arab League's Chedli Klibi E 3
Klibi Concludes Visit, Departs E 3
GDR Justice Minister Holds Talks in Baghdad E 4
Fatah Council Member Arrives on Visit 14 June E 4
Senegalese Official Concludes Visit, Departs E 4
Three Iranians Reported Killed in Border Clash E 4

JORDAN

Prime Minister Interviewed on Camp David, U.S. Relations F 1
[London AL-MAJALLAH 14-20 Jun]
AFP Reports on King Husayn's Upcoming Washington Visit F 2
Amman Commentary on Visit F 2
Prime Minister Lauds European Summit Statement F 3
Palestinians Reportedly Form Mobile Bases in Jordan F 3
[Dubayy AL-BAYAN 12 Jun]
AD-DUSTUR Questions Egyptian Declaration of Emergency F 4

LEBANON

Former President Franjiyah Receives Syrian Delegation G 1
Former President Sham'un Receives Soviet Ambassador [AL-BAYRAQ 13 Jun] G 1

SYRIA

Syria Determined To End Iraqi Presence in Lebanon H 1
[Nicosia AL-'ASR 13 Jun]
Defense Minister Receives Kuwaiti Military Delegation H 1
Syria, GDR Sign Economic, Industrial Cooperation Protocol H 2
Kleiber Makes Statement, Departs H 2
Voice of Lebanon: Syria Airlifts Weapons to Iran H 2

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

Bendjedid Addresses FLN Congress 15 June I 1

LIBYA

Tripoli Notes Egyptian State of Emergency Decree I 2
Polish Armed Forces Chief of Staff Leaves 15 June I 2

MAURITANIA

Government Denies POLISARIO Holding Prisoners in Territory I 2
Military Committee Attacks Exile Opposition I 2
Foreign Minister Returns, Comments on Algiers Talks I 3
Boucetta Discusses SDAR, OAU, Ties With France I 4
Delegation Leaves for OAU Summit in Freetown I 5

MOROCCO

Morocco Seizes 16 Spanish Fishing Boats I 6

SUDAN

Yugoslav Parliamentarian Makes Short Stopover I 6
Bakr Reads Numayri Message to People's Assembly I 6
Numayri Cables Congratulations to Ethiopian Leader I 6

TUNISIA

Tunis Paper Carries Moroccan-Tunisian Communique [L'ACTION 12 Jun] I 7

WESTERN SAHARA

Information Ministry Issues Battle Report I 7

BRIEFS

FRG Medical Aid to Mauritania; Tunisian-Soviet Cooperation I 7

ISRAEL

Further Reaction to Venice Declaration Reported N 1
Cabinet Ministers [MA'ARIV 16 Jun] N 1
Labor Party's Peres N 1
Special Committee Established To Discuss Defense Cuts N 2
Defense Budget To Be Cut by 15 Billion Pounds N 2
Army Departments Report Savings N 3
Judaea, Samaria Mayors Protest Movement Restrictions N 3
Mayors To Be Prosecuted N 3
Israelis With Visas for USSR Told Visas Canceled N 4
Soviet Journalists Reportedly Visit Lebanon's Haddad N 4
Hurvitz Faction Establishes Election Headquarters [DAVAR 16 Jun] N 4
Labor Party Association Formed for Election of Peres N 4
Briefs: Early 1980 Import Rate N 4

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Togo Foreign Minister's Speech at OAU Committee Meeting Q 1
OAU Human Rights Meeting in Banjul Adjourns Q 1
FAO Official Sees Locust Threat to West, Central Africa Q 2
Start of PAN-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY Operations Delayed Q 2

EAST AFRICA

SOMALIA

Local Government Minister Cites Refugee Figures R 1

UGANDA

Milton Obote Addresses UPC Rally at Mbale R 1
Museveni Praises Nyerere at UPM Gathering R 3
Democratic Party Chairman Addresses Rally R 4
Guidelines Issued for Broadcasts by Political Parties R 4
Air Time Promised R 5
Military Commission: Binaisa in Good Health R 5

CENTRAL AFRICA

CONGO

Joint Communique Issued Following Congo-Burundi Talks S 1

ZAIRE

Ugandan Foreign Minister Arrives With Message for Mobutu S 2
Meets With Karl-I-Bond S 2

WEST AFRICA

IVORY COAST

National Council Meets on Economic, Political Situation T 1
[FRATERNITE MATIN 13 Jun]
Five-Nation Minisummit Held in Yamoussoukro T 5

LIBERIA

Doe Returns From Ivory Coast Working Summit T 5
Further Details on Arrest of Tolbert's Son Reported T 5
Ambassador: No Opposition Group in Netherlands T 7

MALI

Senegalese Envoy Delivers Senghor Message for Traore T 8

NIGER

President Kountche Announces Changes in Cabinet T 8

NIGERIA

Soviet Ambassador Promises To Speedup Work on Adjakuta T 9
Role in Barring Liberia From Meetings Clarified T 9
Political Parties Accord Undergoing Renegotiation T 10

TOGO

Diplomatic Relations Established With Zimbabwe T 10

BRIEFS

French Assistance to Upper Volta T 10

SOUTHERN AFRICA

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel, Zambia's Kaunda Address Beira Workers U 1
Kaunda, Machel End Talks U 1

ZIMBABWE

Saudi Aid Delegation Arrives, Meet With Muzenda U 2
Minister Muzenda Addresses House on Foreign Policy U 2
Reaffirms Nonaligned Stand U 2

'ARAFAT SAYS ANTI-PALESTINIAN GROUP IN BEIRUT

NC161952 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1627 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Speech by PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat on 16 June at the inauguration of martyr Zuhayr Muhsin's course for company commanders and commanders of medium-range machinegun units--recorded]

[Excerpts] Our Arab nation is now defying the Camp David agreements with all the pride it possesses. It is also fighting the conspirators and knights of Camp David who are working against our Arab nation: Carter, Begin and their agent As-Sadat. This Arab nation is facing this conspiracy--which aims at subjugating the Arab region--by means of this enormous defiance.

Now there is a military display, this U.S. military splash with its 5th, 7th and 6th fleets, the U.S. rapid deployment and rescue units. Regrettably, Egypt's ruler and traitor As-Sadat has given them [bases to use]. We have been saying this for a long time now, but only yesterday was it revealed that he has given them bases--and not only in the Sinai. Nowadays there are bases in upper Egypt and in the Sinai. It was from the base in the Sinai that the aggression against our brothers and allies the Iranians during the Lut operation emanated. As you know, nowadays there are Egyptian-U.S. military and naval maneuvers taking place in the Gulf. This is not just idle talk. This is another attempt to regain domination over this area through another door by means of Camp David. Regrettably, they have succeeded in making some progress in their quest by means of what took place in Oman, whereby the Omanis have agreed to grant the island of Al-Masirah as well as bases [to the Americans]. Then the Somalis agreed to give facilities to the 5th and 7th fleets in Berbera. Then there was Kenya and its naval port of (Batta). All of this indicates that the conspiracy, the U.S. conspiracy, which aims at controlling this region, its wealth and its petroleum, is still going on.

Now there is a new plan: An entire group has arrived in Beirut to carry out operations against Palestinian figures as well as Palestinian and Lebanese commanders. We must all understand this my brothers. We must open our eyes; each of our citizens must be a security man. As you know, last week we seized three vehicles containing explosives. These cars are still parked along the road. We must understand that they are now planning another Verdun. We must understand that the U.S.-Zionist plans aim at liquidating the commands of the Palestinian revolution as well as the Lebanese commands. I say that what is happening is southern Lebanon stems from Brzezinski's slogan: Goddbye PLO.

Begin can issue his orders to the Israeli Navy to stage its acts of arrogance along the Lebanese coasts; he can declare that he will pursue us night and day, that the shelling and operations and landings along the Lebanese coasts shall not cease, but will be escalated. However, as you know, today there was a riposte by a group of your heroic brethren who gave begin a lesson there, in the Akhziv settlement. This lesson proves that the entire U.S. war machine, which is being utilized by the Israeli Army, did not succeed in preventing the guerrillas from reaching northern acre and from staging today's spectacular operation against the Israeli Defense Forces. [applause].

The battle shall not cease, my brothers. You must understand that a big operation is being planned against the south, an operation against Ad-Damur and an operation against Beirut. It will not be restricted to Verdun--though it might be. It will be directed against Verdun and other targets as well. So we must open our eyes my brothers. You will assume responsibility, my brothers, not I, because you will be representing this military force, which will be defending the honor of the Lebanese and Palestinian fighters.

Our path is long and strewn with thorns. My brothers, what is happening in the Arab region is no mere coincidence: The attempts at intrigue currently taking place in Lebanon, Syria, northern Africa and everywhere else are not merely coincidental but are the ugly face of the Camp David conspiracy.

We now come to what is called the European attempt or statement--which is not an initiative. I will mention something that I mentioned the day before yesterday and that I will reiterate my brothers: Do not for one moment think that we can regain Palestine and return to Jerusalem by means of a political statement or by a resolution here and there. You will not return to Palestine and you will not hoist the banner of the revolution in Jerusalem except by the gun and by sticking to the gun [applause]. Europe will not receive Yasir 'Arafat unless he has a military gain to show. Believe me, Japan will not receive Yasir 'Arafat unless he has a military victory in his sleeve, my brothers. The world does not respect the weak, my brothers. There is no place for the weak in this world. The world only respects the strong, the revolutionaries, the strugglers; it does not respect refugees. The world respects strong, revolutionary fighters [applause].

PLO'S AL-IFRANJI DISCUSSES EC MIDEAST DECISIONS

DW160948 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 1045 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Excerpts from reporter Kroening interview with Abdullah al-Ifranji, permanent PLO representative at the Arab League's Bonn bureau--recorded]

[Text] [Question] The Israeli reaction indicates that Israel, too, considers the European Community's Middle Eastern resolution as probably a decisive breakthrough toward an official recognition of the PLO. I assume that you see it the same way.

[Answer] Naturally, we consider it after all an initial step toward recognizing the PLO.

[Question] What else did you expect?

[Answer] We expected that the Europeans would pursue their own initiative more independently of U.S. policy, so that they would be able to make their own contribution toward strengthening peace in the Middle East, particularly since the Europeans are directly involved.

[Question] But after all, the government chiefs demand that the PLO participate in the talks.

[Answer] Yes, naturally, we welcome that. That must not be played down. We welcome it very much. But I hope that the official character will be stressed so that the recognition of the PLO will become more obvious. The European states have direct contacts with all Arab countries as well as with Israel. The key figures in the Middle East are the Palestinians, so that one must have direct contacts with them.

[Question] The statement by the European Community demands that all states of the Middle East must have the right to exist within secure borders, including Israel, and the European Community has offered a guarantee. The question put to the Arab states and particularly the PLO is decisive, namely, whether they are fully prepared to accept this with regard to Israel as well.

[Answer] I think the Arab states have already answered that question by accepting UN Security Council Resolution 242 in 1967. The question should be answered by the Palestinians once they and their existence have been accepted and when they have the right to set up their own state on their own soil. When that happens, the time will have come for the Palestinians to discuss it.

[Question] We have just heard from an Israeli discussion partner, namely, the president of parliament in Israel, that a PLO Executive Committee has again recently stressed its aim to destroy the State of Israel.

[Answer] You know, Israeli propaganda will not stop slandering the PLO. The PLO has never mentioned the destruction of the Israeli state. It has spoken of a democratic state of the Palestinians so that all of us, Jews, Arabs and Christians, could live together in that area and shape our own future.

[Question] Also in the State of Israel?

[Answer] It means all Jews living in Israel.

[Question] Many people in this country understand and sympathize with the demand of the Palestinians for self-determination, but just as many have understanding for Israel's right to exist and for its concern. Some just have doubts as to whether the PLO is really prepared to accept the State of Israel within the 1967 borders.

[Answer] Honestly, it looks as if matters had been turned upside down. The Palestinians represent no danger for Israel, even if they wanted to, because the Israelis are stronger than all Arab states taken together, including the Palestinians. This has been seen in all the wars the Arabs have lost. And the Israeli Army is stronger than the French Army alone, or the British Army alone, and in addition, they have nuclear arms. Everybody knows that.

[Question] But that is only the military side of it.

[Answer] The military side is very important in this field.

[Question] But the indication of the military strength of Israel is not a substitute for the political statement by the PLO that it is prepared to accept Israel's right to exist.

[Answer] The political statement by the PLO can take place when the Palestinians have confidence in the policy of Israel. So far the Israelis have demonstrated the opposite. So far we have had only reason to mistrust them.

[Question] But as long as no such preparatory statement exists, doubts will naturally remain with regard to the real preparedness of the PLO.

[Answer] You know, through our policy which we have pursued honestly up to now, we have achieved the recognition and support of most states of the world. The last statement by the state of the European Community is evidence that we have been pursuing an objective and correct policy up to now. In all other talks, which sometimes do not have an official character, we have outlined our policy very clearly. I believe that this was the reason why the Europeans made this current decision.

STATEMENT ISSUED QUALIFYING ABU MAYZAR'S REMARKS

NC161916 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 16 Jun 80

[16 June statement by "responsible information source"--read by announcer]

[Text] News media and local papers this morning carried remarks by Brother 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar concerning a statement by the PLO's Executive Committee on the EC summit. The remarks made by Brother 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar do not constitute a statement by the PLO Executive Committee. This was an exclusive statement by Brother Abu Mayzar in his capacity as a member of the PLO's Executive Committee. [sentence as heard]

AL-LUTF ADDRESSES PARIS SOLIDARITY CONFERENCE

NC170826 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] The world conference on solidarity with the Lebanese people was opened in Paris yesterday. Well over 125 delegations and many Arab and foreign political and party personalities attended the conference's opening session. The conference was organized by the Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress in conjunction with the International Secretariat for Solidarity with the Arab People and their central cause, Palestine.

Head of the Palestine Liberation Organization [PLO] Political Department Brother Abu al-Lutf made a speech at the conference's inaugural session. Brother Abu al-Lutf reaffirmed that the concluding statement made by the Venice summit conference has brought nothing new and that the statement has neglected some basic points, including recognition of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Abu al-Lutf explained that despite some positive points contained in the Venice summit conference of the nine European Economic Community states, the statement is based on Resolutions 242 and 338, which were both rejected by the Palestinian people.

Brother Abu al-Lutf denounced the plots which Washington is concocting to foil all the peace initiatives which are aimed at achieving a comprehensive and just settlement of the Middle East crisis. He strongly emphasized that the Palestinian people will accept only Palestine as their homeland. He stressed the fact that the PLO will resist and defeat all the plans or plots geared to resettling the Palestinians in southern Lebanon.

In concluding his speech, Brother Abu al-Lutf said: We will continue to struggle along side the Lebanese people in order to liberate southern Lebanon from the fascist gangs which are supported by Israel and to establish our independent state on Palestinian national soil.

VOP SAYS THREE KILLED IN 16 JUNE OPERATION

NC161855 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] A group from the martyr Dalal al-Mughrabi unit carried out the operation of martyr Najih Abu 'Alayyah [today] in order to reinforce the will of the armed struggle of our Palestinian people; to escalate their operations against the Zionist enemy; to confront this enemy's campaigns of terror to which our people in the occupied territory are subjected; and to support the magnificent steadfastness of these masses.

The group moved toward the area of the operation along the Palestinian coast north of the occupied city of 'Akko and then went to Akhziv settlement. The group reached the settlement at 0225 this morning, Monday, 16 June, after evading all naval ambushes and intensive guard patrols all along the occupied Palestinian coast.

The group then began to implement its assigned combat tasks. It established a preliminary contact with headquarters at 0300 and two other contacts at 0415 and confirmed the outbreak of continuous, fierce clashes with the Zionist enemy's forces in several places. The clashes, during which the group used 60-mm mortars, limited-range and inertia rockets, machineguns and handgrenades, lasted until 0530.

The Zionist forces sustained heavy losses of life. Contact with group was cut off at 0528. Three of our strugglers were martyred: 'Isam 'Ali Husayn 'Umar Abu Faris, who was the group's commander; 'Imad Hamdi Shakir ad-Dassuqi, a brigadier general; and 'Abdallah Muhammad 'Ali 'Abd al-Karim Abu Muhammad.

Communique Issued

NC161120 Paris AFP in English 1114 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Jerusalem, June 16 (AFP)--A clash between an Israeli force and Palestinians early today caused "heavy losses" on the Israeli side, the Palestine news agency WAFA said here today.

A Palestinian military communique spoke of violent clashes with 60-mm mortars, medium-range rockets, grenades and rifles being used.

Reports from Jerusalem said three Palestinians were killed aboard an inflatable dinghy as they were preparing to land off the coast of northern Israel today. One Israeli was reported injured.

But WAFA declared the commandos had landed and started the mission.

FATAH WANTS TO USE JORDAN AS BASE OF OPERATIONS

JN121501 Doha QNA in Arabic 1400 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Sharjah, 12 June--Fatah Central Committee member Majid Abu Sharar has announced that the Palestinian revolution's major objective continues to be to struggle with all means to return to Jordan so that it will act as a springboard through which the Palestine revolution will wage all forms of struggle. He added: Using all means and forms of fighting, the Palestinian revolution will seek to change the political circumstances in the Arab arena and create new circumstances that will enable it to draw up programs serving all phases of the Palestinian people's and Arab nation's struggle.

In a statement published today in the Sharjah newspaper AL-KHALIJ on the resolutions of the recent Fatah conference, Abu Sharar said: The conference succeeded in formulating clear political plans that practically repulse the U.S. imperialist machinations in the region, both the direct ones and the indirect ones through the Zionist base. He affirmed that the Palestinian revolution will continue its political and diplomatic moves [words indistinct] but in the entire world as well in order to develop these stands in favor of the Palestinian issue and not in order to bargain on it.

Abu Sharar said that the European political stand is an extension of the U.S. political stand. He affirmed that the United States will not change its political stand on the Middle East issue as long as it feels that its interests in the area are not really threatened. He brought to mind that dealing blows to the U.S. interests in the Arab area requires a change both in the nature of the Palestinian revolution's structure and in the relationship [words indistinct].

SAUDI ARABIA

FOREIGN MINISTER ON 'POSITIVE POINTS' OF VENICE MEETING

LD170008 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Excerpts] His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign minister, today conferred with Hans-Dietrich Genscher, West German minister of foreign affairs. Following the meeting his royal highness the foreign minister stated that his talks with the German minister of foreign affairs took into consideration the talks which took place this morning between His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and his excellency the West German president, Karl Carstens. Those talks, which dealt with several topics, would be the springboard for the talks that would continue during the visit of his majesty to Germany.

In a statement to SNA, his royal highness says: The talks dealt with international issues, at the fore of which was the Middle East issue. His excellency the West German minister of foreign affairs explained the results of the recent Venice conference and the European view on the importance of drawing up a comprehensive solution to the Palestinian issue based on the right of self-determination for the Palestinian people.

His royal highness adds: we in the kingdom have read the declaration. We have found positive aspects in it. He emphasized that our concern and emphasis are based on the fact that those declarations and resolutions which are adopted concerning that, whether within the framework of European states or the United Nations, would find their way towards implementation. His royal highness the foreign minister stresses that as long as the right of self-determination is recognized as a principle for resolving the Palestinian issue, it should be crystallized into a practical concept.

He adds: We expect and hope that friendly states in general, and the European states which have close relations with the Arab world in particular, will turn such principles and objectives into a de facto state, which we can implement together in our region for the sake of that problem which has preoccupied the world for so long.

He adds: We hope that, within the framework of the talks that will be held by His Majesty King Khalid with the West German president, chancellor and officials, we will learn the European states' idea of how to reach the hoped-for objectives.

His royal highness goes on to say that the talks dealt with other issues, such as the issue of Afghanistan. He says: I have explained the stand adopted by the Islamic states in Islamabad recently. The stand is similar to that [of the European stand]. Germany in particular supported the Islamic stand, namely the demand of withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan, giving the Afghans self-determination and the choice of their government without any foreign interference. It also supported the work of the ministerial committee of the Islamabad conference, to find ways for resolving that issue by means of negotiations.

Answering a question about the positive aspects in the EEC declaration, his royal highness says: In fact, there are positive aspects, as I have said. Yet there are ambiguous points. For instance, reference to the PLO came accidentally, instead of referring to it as the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people [word indistinct].

His royal highness adds: This topic, which has always been used as an obstacle in facing this question should rather be eliminated, as it is an unrealistic problem. The Palestinian people have their representative, namely the PLO.

His royal highness refers to the reference to Jerusalem in the EC declaration. He says: Jerusalem has been mentioned in the declaration. Our concern is the fact that Jerusalem and the Palestinian issue are the essence of the conflict in the Middle East. For the Jerusalem issue is the essence of the Palestinian issue, as it involves all the bearings of Israeli challenges and the Zionist assault on our Arab and Islamic nation. He adds: The mention of Jerusalem, though it was the first time to be mentioned in that respect, does not express the real objective, namely restoring Jeruslaem to Arab sovereignty.

HABIB CHATTI, KLIBI REACH AGREEMENT ON JOINT COMMITTEE

LD161404 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1245 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Jiddah--An agreement has been reached to establish a joint committee of the Arab League and the Islamic Conference Organization for the purpose of drafting an agreement to govern cooperation between the two organizations to ensure for them and for their work more (?coordination and cooperation).

A statement by the Islamic Conference Organization issued today reports that an agreement to establish the committee was reached during a meeting between Cheddi Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League and Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization, recently held at the conference headquarters.

The statement said that during the meeting a number of issues of interest to the two organizations, primarily the issues of the Middle East, Palestine, holy Jerusalem, the recent developments inside the occupied Arab territories, and the strengthening of Arab and Islamic solidarity in various spheres, were discussed.

YAR

ENVOYS LEAVE SAN'A' WITH PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGES 16 JUNE

JN161522 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1400 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] San'a', 16 June--Yemeni envoys to several Arab countries left San'a' today to convey written messages from YAR President Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih to the kings and leaders of these countries.

Consultative Council member Muhammad 'Abd ar-Rahman ar-Ruba'i left for Kuwait and the UAE; Lt Col Husayn ad-Daf'i, Consultative Council member and the YAR president's adviser for unity affairs, left for Syria and the Libyan Jamahiriyah; 'Ali Lutfi at-Thawr left for Saudi Arabia; and Lt Col Lutfi al-Kilabi, minister of state and the prime minister's adviser for information affairs, left for Sudan.

It has been learned that the messages deal with bilateral relations between the YAR and the abovementioned countries, the exchange of viewpoints on issues of common interest and with acquainting the leaders of these countries with the result of PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's recent visit and the outcome of the meetings of the two sides on the unification of the two parts of Yemen.

SALIH DELIVERS SPEECH FOLLOWING SIGNING OF STATEMENT

JN131417 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text of speech made by YAR President 'Ali Abdallah Salih following the signing of the YAR-PDRY joint statement in San'a' on 13 June 1980]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Dear brother, President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, dear brothers of the accompanying delegation from the southern part of the homeland, this meeting, I am pleased with this final meeting of the brotherly talks which took place during this friendly visit and with the positive results we achieved on the road of the reestablishment of Yemeni unity which comes to strengthen Arab unity.

The work achieved by the committees which were formed at the first session and the practical results which were reached are a good outcome. The fraternal and honest discussions between the leaderships of the two parts about the road to the reestablishment of Yemeni unity and the truthfulness of the officials of both leaderships clearly reveals the officials' good intentions and their sincerity to shoulder their historic responsibility in front of the Yemeni masses in both parts of Yemen.

Brother president, dear brothers, we call on the brother heads of the committee to move to the practical implementation of what they have reached during the fraternal discussions for the sake of the reestablishment of the Yemeni unity.

Brother president, dear brothers, I thank you and the brother heads of the committees for the positive results you have achieved in the various aspects. Thank you. [applause]

PDRY CHAIRMAN DEPARTS; AGREEMENTS SIGNED

JN131357 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidum and chairman of the Council of Ministers in the southern part of the homeland, left San'a' for Aden at 1200 today at the end of a 5-day visit he and his delegation paid to the northern part of the homeland. During the visit, he held talks with his Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces. He also visited Ta'izz and Al-Hudaydah provinces, where he got acquainted with the construction witnessed by the provinces.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad was accorded a great official and popular sendoff. Brother leader President Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih was at the head of these who saw him off.

At 1045 today the final session of talks was held at the presidential palace in San'a' between the two Yemeni sides under the chairmanship of Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the Council of Ministers in the southern part of the homeland.

During this session, the two sides signed an agreement for coordination in the information, cultural and educational fields. They also signed an agreement to establish a Yemeni company for tourism. These two agreements were signed for the northern part by Information and Culture Minister Yahya Husayn al-'Arashi and for the southern part of the homeland by member of the Political Bureau and Central Committee Secretary 'Ali 'Abd ar-Razzaq.

Two other agreements on establishing a Yemeni land transport company and a Yemeni maritime transport company were signed by Communications and Transport Minister Ahmad al-Ansi for the northern part and by Communications Minister Mahmud 'Abdallah 'Ushaysh for the southern part.

An agreement on the freedom of travel of citizens between the two parts of the homeland was signed by Interior Minister Lt Col Muhammad Khamis for the northern homeland and by Central Committee member and Interior Minister 'Ali Shiba' Hadi for the southern part.

Amid a round of applause, President Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad signed a joint political statement at the conclusion of Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's visit to the northern part of the homeland.

YAR-PDRY JOINT STATEMENT ISSUED IN SAN'A' 13 JUNE

JN131446 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text of announcer-read YAR-PDRY joint statement issued in San'a' on 13 June following PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's 9-13 June visit to the YAR]

[Text] In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate. Political statement on the visit of Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad to the northern part of the homeland: In the period from 9 to 13 June 1980, corresponding to 26-30 Rajab 1400 Hegira, Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the Council of Ministers in the southern part of the homeland, paid a fraternal and official visit to the northern part of the homeland in response to an invitation from his brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad was accorded an official and popular reception, which expressed the depth of the bonds and sentiments of brotherhood and unity which unite Yemen and the Yemeni people. During his visit Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad became acquainted with the progress brought about in various fields by our Yemeni people in the northern part of the homeland. Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad expressed appreciation for the successes scored by our Yemeni people in the northern part of the homeland in the various economic, social and cultural fields. These successes reflect the Yemeni people's resources and aspirations for progress, development and unity.

The following joint statement has been issued on their meeting: In faithfulness to the blood of the Yemeni martyrs who have fallen on the road of the Yemeni people's unity and liberty during their long militant march against the imam's rule and colonialism, proceeding from the principles and objectives of the immortal 26 September revolution and of the 14 October revolution; seeking to achieve the Yemeni people's objectives for the restoration of the Yemeni soil's unity and the establishment of a united Yemeni state which will guarantee progress and continued prosperity for the Yemeni people; and in accordance with the charters of the Yemeni family on which agreement has been reached between the two leaderships in the two parts of the homeland, Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander of the armed forces in the northern part of the homeland, and Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the Council of Ministers in the southern part of the homeland, met in the capital of San'a' in an atmosphere of fraternity and an awareness of the sanctity of the national responsibility, of total loyalty to the Yemeni soil and of the magnitude of the role which the two political leaderships in the two parts of the homeland are shouldering at this important stage in the history of the Yemeni people's struggle.

The two leaders resumed the discussion of the achievements thus far accomplished since their first meeting in San'a' in October 1979 and since the meeting which took place in Aden in May 1980 during the visit of Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, prime minister in the northern part of the homeland, they also discussed the steps which had been agreed upon by the two leaderships and officials in the two parts of the homeland regarding the restoration of unity on sound and democratic foundations. They reaffirmed their total commitment to the need for serious action in order to restore the Yemeni homeland's unity, which is a matter of fate and destiny for our people. This unity is also important because it will provide our people with potentials for development and economic and social progress. It will also contribute to the establishment of security and stability in the area and prepare the Yemeni people to perform their role effectively in the common Arab struggle for the Arab cause and in defense of the Arab nation's destiny and entity against both the Zionist occupation and the imperialist plots which are being hatched by the enemies of the Arab nation.

The two leaders and officials in the two parts of the homeland expressed their full satisfaction with the practical steps taken by the leaderships of the two parts on the road to the restoration of unity and the establishment of strong relations and cooperation between the two parts of the homeland in an unprecedented manner, both before and after the eruption of the revolution. This reflects the sincere and deep wish of the two leaderships and officials to accomplish this great mission. It also reflects their sensing of the historic responsibility they are shouldering. They agreed on the extreme importance of the practical unionist steps which the two leaderships in the two parts of the homeland are taking in various fields by building sound and firm foundations for Yemeni unity.

The two sides expressed their full satisfaction with the accomplishments of the joint committees. While thanking these committees for their efforts, they urge them to expedite the completion of the tasks entrusted to them along the path of implementing the unity charters, because the charters are the basis of all steps carried out to attain the sacred and desired objective. Attainment of this objective requires the exertion of further efforts on all levels, particularly in the field of technical and economic cooperation, in order to achieve the integrated development which guarantees our people a free and dignified life. It also requires expanding trade exchange by taking practical steps in this regard, by facilitating the travel of citizens between the two parts and by removing all obstacles in this respect.

The two sides express their conviction that the cooperation and exchange of visits between the various cultural, technical and vocational departments' officials in the two parts during the past short period are considered an encouraging beginning which requires further promotion so that the results of the visits will have positive and tangible consequences for the citizens along the path of the desired unity.

They agreed to establish joint economic projects, coordinate their economic plans, exchange experiences and information, encourage national capital and insure sufficient guarantees both for it and for the Arab and foreign investments in the two parts' economic development projects in order to expedite their economic integration. This integration is an important and necessary step on the path of the unity aspired for by the masses of our Yemeni people, who have struggled and are struggling for this objective and are giving their full support for their two political leaderships in both parts. The Yemeni people sincerely back their leaderships in order to encourage their efforts toward this end.

A

During this visit the two sides reviewed the accomplishments made by the technical committees in the economic field and studied the practical steps to implement them in light of the Aden agreement signed on 6 May 1980. Out of a high spirit of national responsibility and out of the desire to lay down the technical bases of the unity of the Yemeni homeland, a number of economic and cultural agreements were signed. Under these agreements a Yemeni maritime navigation company, a Yemeni overland transport company and a Yemeni tourism company will be established. Moreover, the cultural, information and educational cooperation will be promoted in a manner that will insure the growing development of all aspects of the economic and cultural structure of the one Yemeni people.

In order to lay down the sound basis of the integrated development of the two parts of the homeland, when preparing development plans the two sides agreed to give priority to projects that help achieve economic integration between the two parts. They also agreed to take the necessary measures to unify the deadline of the two parts' two development plans and to include the planning and statistics organs of the two parts in all stages of preparing, reviewing and evaluating the development plans as well as of defining the basis and principles which insure coordination of these plans.

In the field of currency and banks, the two sides agreed on a number of measures that will promote the role of the two parts' banking system in facilitating and activating trade exchange between them and in determining the principles of the monetary unity and banking legislations.

The two sides stressed that coordination between the two parts' delegations at the various international conferences and rostrums in which the two parts take part is considered an essential matter aimed at adopting unified stands toward the Arab and international issues in line with the unity charters.

They reviewed the political developments in the Arab Gulf area, the Red Sea area and the Indian Ocean. They expressed their anxiety regarding the escalation of tension in this sensitive part of the world. They affirmed the necessity of keeping this region devoid of military bases and hostile foreign alliances so that the peoples in this area will have a better opportunity to achieve cooperation, security and stability. They also stressed that the security of the area is the responsibility of only its own peoples. Therefore, they reject all forms of intervention and military aggression against the peoples in the area. They believe in the necessity of establishing relations on a clear and equitable basis with the Arabian Peninsula states in order to bring about a comprehensive Arab cooperation that takes the issue of total Arab unity several steps forward.

Upon reviewing the situation in the Middle East, they affirmed their principled stands on the Arab-Israeli conflict; namely that the Palestinian issue is the crux of the conflict and any solutions that do not meet the demands of the Palestinian people are partial solutions which are doomed to failure. They reaffirmed their condemnation of the Camp David accords and the separate peace treaty as well as the self-rule conspiracy which resulted from them. They emphasized their absolute support for the Palestinian people's struggle in the occupied territories which is being confronted with terrorism by the Israeli authorities. While strongly denouncing and condemning these terrorist acts, particularly the attempt to assassinate certain West Bank mayors, they call upon the international community to condemn these acts and put an end to Israel's flouting of the resolutions and charters of international organizations.

They affirmed that peace cannot be established in the Middle East area without Israel's total and unconditional withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories and without the recognition of the Palestinian people's total rights, including their right to self-determination, their right to return and their right to establish an independent Palestinian state on the soil of Palestine under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative.

They reaffirmed their support for the Lebanese people's struggle against the recurrent Israeli aggression against southern Lebanon and their support for safeguarding Lebanon's sovereignty, Arabism and territorial integrity.

They expressed their full support for Syria, which represents the major bastion of the Arab frontline states and shoulders the main burden of the conspiracies hostile to the Arab nation.

They also affirmed the importance of Arab solidarity, particularly at this grave stage through which the Arab nation is passing, and confronting colonialist and Zionist conspiracies against its existence and destiny.

They reaffirmed the adherence of the two parts of the homeland to the resolutions of the Baghdad and Tunis summit conferences and the resolutions of the Arab foreign and economy ministers conference. They also renew the call for convening an economic Arab summit conference. They also reaffirmed their commitment to the goals and principles of nonalignment, in its capacity as a positive factor in international relations, a pillar of international peace and security and a supporter of the struggle of nations for independence.

They affirmed their hope that the new international economic order would be balanced in a manner that enables developing countries to develop their economic resources and establish equitable economic relations with developed countries. They also called for the implementation of the resolutions of the UN General Assembly's special sessions regarding this economic order.

They renewed their support for the Namibian people's struggle and condemned the racist policy practiced by the Government of South Africa.

While taking pride in the outcome of the San'a' meeting, the two leaders affirm their determination to continue regular contacts on various levels in order to concert and pool both resources and efforts to bring about the aspirations of the masses of the Yemeni people in the two parts of the homeland for progress and unity. The two leaders express their total satisfaction with this meeting, since it is a positive step on the road to unity.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad extended an invitation to his Brother 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih to visit the southern part of the homeland. It was agreed that the date of the visit will be fixed later.

STATE OF EMERGENCY DECLARED ALONG WESTERN BORDER

NC161734 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1727 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Cairo, 16 June--The People's Assembly Defense and National Security Committee held an urgent meeting under its chairman Kamal Henry Abadir, at which it approved the bill declaring a state of emergency in the western part of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

The state of emergency will become effective as of Wednesday and will continue for 1 year. The bill and the committee's report on it will be submitted to the People's Assembly on Tuesday. In its report. the committee affirms that this measure is necessary to confront the sabotage attempts that the Libyan authorities are trying to carry out against the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Minister Explains Action

NC162011 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1850 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Unidentified Cairo radio correspondent's interview with Minister of State for Culture and Information Mansur Hasan--live or recorded]

[Text] Question: It is known that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi has built a huge wall along the Egyptian-Libyan border. Is this the only reason for deciding to declare a state of emergency, or are there other reasons?

Answer: The direct reason is, in fact, what Colonel al-Qadhdhafi declared again in a recent speech broadcast on 11 June. In this speech, Al-Qadhdhafi renewed his threats against the Egyptian Army and the safety of the country. In view of the fact that the president had abolished the emergency laws throughout the republic on 14 May, it was decided in light of the recent threats by Colonel al-Qadhdhafi that he might attempt to exploit the abolition of the emergency laws in the western region to intensify the acts of infiltration and sabotage he has been attempting in the past few years. This is the reason for proposing a presidential decree declaring a state of emergency in the western region adjacent to the border with Libya. In other words, this state of emergency will be confined to the area of Marsa Matruh and will not be applied to other parts of the republic.

Question: Your Excellency Mr Minister, it is known that the Soviets are active in the area. The question of Ethiopia and the Nile River inEthiopia are proof of the Soviet Union's activities in the area. Does Your Excellency believe that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's actions conceal an attempt by the red hand in this area?

Answer: Despite the fact that we have adopted this precautionary attitude as a result of this direct threat by the Libyan regime, we undoubtedly cannot ignore the Soviet Union's actions and its direct support of the Libyan regime for many years. It is known that the Soviet Union has been building an arms arsenal inside Libya along the Egyptian border for several years. Undoubtedly then, the measure we adopted seeks to safeguard the country in general and this area in particular so that the abolition of the emergency laws may not provide an opportunity for tempting Libya or whoever backs it to make any moves harming Egypt's safety.

Question: Have any measures been adopted to protect Egyptians, especially since it is not unlikely that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi might adopt some measures against Egyptians residing in Libya?

Answer: We have always considered the Egyptians in Libya as residing with their Arab brothers in Libya. We do not believe that they might be exposed to any danger there. However, the well-known rule is that Egypt defends the safety and dignity of every Egyptian citizen wherever he may be in the same way as it defends its sons inside the country.

Mansur Hasan said: It is known throughout the world that if any state is subjected to such a blatant and overt threat--which is confirmed by the Libyan design, which has been declared over and over again in the past few years in addition to the sabotage acts that have been carried out--then it will declare a state of emergency throughout the country. However, we only declared a state of emergency in the western area to safeguard the country's security in the area from which the threat might come.

Mansur Hasan said that the emergency law in this area would not affect the citizens residing there and would not put any restrictions on their normal movement. However, it means that those entering the country and security affairs there would be handled by the armed forces. Foreigners and nonresident Egyptians cannot move without a permit from the armed forces. Any violation of this will be referred to a military court.

Concluding his press conference, Mansur Hasan said that the purpose of this decision was to secure the Marsa Matrun area and the western desert against this threat, which has once again been repeated by Libya, and that this did not mean the reinstitution of the emergency laws throughout the republic.

FOREIGN MINISTER SPEAKS ON DEPLOYMENT OF U.S. PLANES

NC161252 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1140 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Cairo, 16 June--The People's Assembly held a meeting today under Speaker Dr Sufi Abu Talib. At the beginning of the meeting the People's Assembly heard a statement by Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali on the deployment of a squadron of U.S. Phantoms at Cairo West airport for 3 months to train the Egyptian Air Force.

In his statement, Kamal Hasan 'Ali pointed out that Egypt has invited the U.S. Phantom squadrons to raise the training standard of the Egyptian pilots who fly this kind of aircraft, of which Egypt has received a number in keeping with a $1.5-billion loan from the United States.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that Egypt had previously sent a mission of pilots to the United States. They completed their training on this kind of aircraft in 45 days, which is a record. These planes participated in the military parade held in last October.

The deputy prime minister and foreign minister further said that training in piloting this plane is not an end in itself. Combat training is also an important factor in making full use of the capabilities of the plane. Hence the idea was raised to invite the U.S. Phantom squadrons.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali added that through the U.S. loan, contracts were concluded to purchase ground equipment and spare parts to prepare the planes for combat. He said that it takes time for this equipment to arrive. The presence of the fully-equipped U.S. squadron may provide the opportunity for speedy training on the planes and the ground equipment until the contracted equipment arrives.

The People's Assembly referred Kamal Hasan 'Ali's statement to a joint committee of the committees on foreign relations, defense and national security. It will submit a report on the statement to the People's Assembly during its upcoming sessions.

Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali made another statement in reply to a query submitted by Member Ibrahim Shukri, leader of the Socialist Labor Party, concerning the results of nonimplementation of the provisions of the Camp David agreements regarding Palestinian autonomy on the target date of 26 May.

'Ali pointed out that the date of 26 May was not mentioned in the Camp David framework, but appeared in the complementary agreement that was signed in Washington on 26 March 1979. This agreement states that Egypt and Israel decided, in order to achieve a comprehensive peace, to start negotiations to implement the provisions on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip within a month after the exchange of the ratification of the treaty. It also provides that negotiations be conducted among Egypt, Israel and negotiations will take place between Egypt and Israel.

'Ali added that 26 May 1980, a year after the start of the negotiations, was the date that Egypt, helped by the United States, sought to be honored in order to speed up the easing of the Palestinian people's sufferings and to begin the interim phase during which they would assume their own affairs and stand at the beginning of the road leading to practicing of the right of self-determination. However, the Israeli position, of which you know and which the Egyptian Government has been intent on exposing and condemning, showed that it was difficult to end the negotiations on this date.

He pointed out that the earlier Blair House negotiations between Egypt and Israel were delayed because of two articles in the agreement regarding Egypt's commitments toward the Arab countries and the fifth article, but negotiations continued despite this.

In his statement, Kamali Hasan 'Ali stressed that Egypt has always been concerned that the Egyptian treaty remain close to the Palestinian autonomy negotiations.

'Ali said that when Egypt received Al-'Arish, it was holding autonomy negotiations in Beersheba. The Egyptian negotiator submitted proposals concerning the West Bank and Gaza and created a suitable atmosphere for holding elections there. This indicates that Egypt controls its own will in the interests of Egypt and the Arabs.

'Ali added that after 26 May 1980 Egypt had two alternatives to announce the breaking off of negotiations, which would have achieved Israel's aim of stopping any efforts pertinent to the Palestinians, particularly since Egypt is the only side making efforts for the Palestinians. The method of slogans pursued by others achieved nothing in the past. Breaking off the negotiations would have meant that the Israeli extremists would unilaterally handle the people of the West Bank and Gaza, terrorism would continue and the aim of certain people in Israel to turn the treaty into a bilateral treaty between Egypt and Israel would have been achieved. Egypt rejects this.

Concerning the second alternative, Kamal Hasan 'Ali explained that it was seen in Egypt's insistence on the negotiations in order to achieve the Palestinian people's right to full autonomy that Egypt should have a pause with Israel to provide the appropriate atmosphere for these negotitations by immediately halting all annexationist attempts, particularly in Arab Jerusalem and that Egypt's stand was very clear and demanded the restoration of Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty and Israel's withdrawal from it. He added: This is in addition to the demand to stop building new settlements or expanding existing ones provided that the settlements issue be foremost among the topics to be discussed during the negotiations with the Palestinian people's elected representative.

'Ali went on to say that Egypt carried out and was still carrying out contacts in this regard with the United States, which was in turn holding contacts with Israel.

Concluding his statement, the deputy prime minister said that the Egyptian position was represented by several points: The first is Egypt's determination to continue to work for the restoration of the Palestinian people's full rights.

The second is that Egypt will continue the negotiations to achieve this aim and insists on an atmosphere of good intentions whereby Israel would refrain from adopting stands and measures that conflict with the text of the Camp David agreements and would provide the appropriate climate for the start of the negotiations.

The People's Assembly decided to refer the statement to the Foreign Affairs Committee for study and for the submission of a report on it to the assembly. The session was then adjourned until this evening, when the discussion of the national and military service draft law will be resumed.

AL-AKHBAR REJECTS SOVIET ALLEGATIONS ON U.S. PHANTOMS

NC170805 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0633 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Cairo, 17 June--Today, the newspaper AL-AKHBAR affirms that Egypt's objective in inviting several squadrons of U.S. Phantoms to cooperate in training Egyptian Phantom pilots is to strengthen Egypt's power and capability to repel any treacherous aggression or any reckless sabotage operation.

The paper also affirms that by training the Egyptian Air Force in the use of these sophisticated planes strike force will be created which Egypt will use to oppose any suspicious move in the whole area. In addition, this strike force will make those who might take such a move think twice. The paper outlines that the Soviets had refused to provide us with such a strike force, even when they were in Egypt. The paper adds that Soviet propaganda, in spreading lies and rumors, alleges that the question of Egypt inviting the U.S. Phantom squadrons was only a question of setting up U.S. bases in Egypt.

The paper strongly rejects these Soviet allegations and affirms that Egypt's policy was not one of bases, but one of cooperation and of acquiring the means of power and glory for Egypt in order to march ahead.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR REQUESTS MORE FACILITIES FOR AEROFLOT

NC170726 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0635 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Cairo, 17 June--Yesterday Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Ambassador Salah Hasan met with Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Polyakov at his request. At the meeting, they reviewed the problems pending between the two countries and the statement issued by the Warsaw Pact. In particular, they reviewed problems connected with bringing about a comprehensive peace in the Middle East and Egypt's stand regarding the necessity of the Soviet Union to withdraw its forces from Afghanistan.

In reporting this today, the newspaper AL-JUMHURIYAH says that the Soviet ambassador asked Ambassador Salah Hasan at the meeting for additional facilities for the Soviet airlines.

PALESTINIANS TO REINFORCE BATTALION IN JORDAN

NC131830 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1430 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Beirut, 13 June--The Lebanese newspaper AL-LIWA' reports today that Jordan has approved an increase in the number of members of the Palestine Liberation Army [PLA] stationed in Jordan so that the total number of men will be equivalent to a military brigade. This was agreed upon during Yasir 'Arafat's recent visit to Amman, during which he met King Husayn of Jordan. The paper quotes well-informed Palestinian sources as saying that contacts between Amman and the PLO are continuing with regard to the reinforcement of the PLA with tanks. The paper adds that a group of PLA officers recently completed a training course in the field of antitank rockets under the supervision of Jordanian army officers. It is worth mentioning that the PLA battalion has been stationed in Jordan since 1970.

OFFICIAL SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON EC VENICE DECLARATION

JN161410 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1330 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Baghdad, 16 June--Iraq affirmed today its rejection of any solution to the Palestinian issue which undermines the rights and vital interests of the Arab nation and the Palestinian people, no matter what the reality and facts of the international situation. This came in a statement by the Foreign Ministry official spokesman on the joint statement issued by the EEC government leaders at the conclusion of their meetings in Venice on Friday.

The spokesman said: Proceeding from its realistic view, Iraq does not see the possibility of achieving a just and lasting solution at present as long as the balance of power tips in favor of the Zionist entity, which builds its stand on the basis of military power.

The official spokesman said: Iraq's stand on the Palestinian issue is principled, firm and unchangeable. The Zionist entity was established on the basis of settlement and colonialism. This entity will continue to be a colonialist base in the Arab homeland and will continue to seek to bring about aggressive expansionism.

Iraq, which builds its stand on the Zionist entity on this basis, is aware of the gaps in the current international reality and realizes the gravity of the Camp David conspiracy. Therefore, it has played an effective pan-Arab role, which enabled the Arab leaders to adopt the Baghdad summit resolutions in order to thwart the Camp David plot. On this basis, Iraq cannot accept any solution that undermines the rights and vital interests of the Arab nation and the Palestinian people, no matter what the reality and facts of the international situation.

The spokesman affirmed that it is a grave mistake for the European countries which issued this statement to think that the Arab nation is ready to accept a compromise between the Camp David accords and the minimum resolutions issued by the Baghdad summit conference. The official spokesman affirmed that Iraq believes that partial solutions will not change the aggressive stand of the Zionist entity.

Concluding his statement, the spokesman pointed out that Iraq is not unaware of the positive development that has taken place in world public opinion and the EEC's stand regarding the conflict with the Zionist entity. He said that Iraq appreciates and encourages this development. Iraq believes that what has been issued by the EEC falls within this context, and Iraq views it on this basis and not on the basis that it is a correct solution to the problem of the Arab-Zionist conflict.

PRESS STATEMENT ISSUED ON FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT TO FRANCE

JN131532 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1425 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Paris, 13 June--Iraq and France have expressed a joint wish to strengthen and extend relations of cooperation in the various sectors. The two countries issued a press statement today at the end of Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi's visit to France. They stressed that Iraqi-French relations are based on mutual trust. The press statement said that Dr Sa'dun Hammadi expressed Iraq's appreciation for France's stand by the Arab cause, its call for the withdrawal of the Zionist enemy forces from occupied Arab territories and its stand on the agreements concluded between As-Sadat and the Zionist entity.

On Iraq's stand on the European initiative, the statement said that Dr Sa'dun Hammadi explained to the French side that Iraq knows very little about this initiative. It explained that an exact and comprehensive stand must depend on an exact and through knowledge of all the details of this initiative.

In this respect, Dr Sa'dun Hammadi pointed out that the Arab countries have fixed their stand at a minimum which cannot be relinquished. This took place in the resolutions of the Baghdad summit. Based on this, Iraq will not accept anything that harms the real interests of the Palestinian people and the Arab people.

The press statement stated that the Iraqi minister explained to the French side the nature of the Arab-Zionist conflict and the grave situation which resulted from the Camp David agreements. The minister gave special attention to the suffering of the Palestinian Arab people, to the risks of this situation and to what peace itself is suffering as result. The minister added that the French side showed an understanding of Iraq's stand. It explained France's understanding of the grave situation in the Arab region and the efforts being put forward by the European group in this respect.

It was mentioned in the press statement that the Iraqi side explained the increasing foreign military presence and the superpowers' continued attempts to acquire military facilities in the Arab Gulf region. It explained that the region has begun to face threats and attempts of interference, an issue which might endanger peace and security.

The press statement stated that Dr Sa'dun Hammadi explained to the French side the reasons which led to the tense Iraqi-Iranian relations. He pointed to the Iranian policy of interfering in the affairs of the neighboring countries. He also pointed to the continued occupation of the three Arab islands by Iran which follows the same old view of the shah's regime of looking beyond its borders.

The Iraqi and French sides expressed their conviction of the importance of the Euro-Arab dialogue with all of its political and economic aspects in light of the cultural and historical cooperation between the two sides, current international problems and the two regions' aspirations for strengthening their independence and growth in the future. In this respect, the Iraqi side expressed its satisfaction with an appreciation of the growth of the independent personality in Europe where France plays an important role.

The press statement said that the two sides agreed on the need for holding periodic meetings at the various levels between the officials of both countries.

Dr Sa'dun Hammadi left Paris for Baghdad this afternoon following a 3-day visit. During this visit, Dr Sa'dun Hammadi met with French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, Premier Raymond Barre and Foreign Minister Jean Andre Francois-Poncet.

Foreign Minister's Press Conference

JN151804 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1655 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] Baghdad, 15 June--Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi has said that the results of his visit to France were successful and fruitful. At a press conference held here today, Dr Hammadi said that the discussions he held with French officials dealt with bilateral economic, technical and military cooperation. He added that he and his French counterpart, Jean Francois-Poncet, viewed the Arab situation, particularly developments in the Palestinian issue and the conflict with the Zionist enemy, as well as international issues of common interest.

Dr Hammadi pointed out that Iraqi and French viewpoints were in agreement on the need to keep the Arab homeland, particularly the Arab Gulf area, free of international conflicts.

Dr Hammadi said that during the discussions, the French side explained the basic principles of the Venice declaration issued by the European Community, such as recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and the need for the Zionist enemy's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories.

Dr Hammadi affirmed that the solution of the Arab-Zionist conflict should not come at the expense of vital Arab interests and the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people. He explained that Iraq's stand on any initiative or international stand depends upon the contents of this initiative and the degree to which it comes close to the minimal principles approved at the Baghdad summit conference and other Arab summit conferences.

The Iraqi foreign minister said that the French side welcomed the establishment of large-scale technical cooperation, particularly in regard to Iraq's interest in the transfer of technology, to bring about development and implement projects. He added that France appreciated and showed interest in Iraq's announcement on its commitment to helping France with oil supplies. This point was confirmed during his visit. He pointed out that he explained Iraq's support for the independent trend of European foreign policy and for the distinctive role France can play in this policy to the French side. He added that all quarters associated with colonialism and Zionism inside or outside France are unhappy with the cooperation existing between Iraq and France and seek to sabotage it, so that it will not play a role in confronting the Zionist and imperialist schemes in the area.

At the press conference, the foreign minister also referred to Iraq's relations with the ruling regime in Iran. He said: We took steps to entrench bilateral relations on the basis of cooperation and in order to create sound relations in the region. The new Iranian regime, however, persisted in its policy of intervention in the affairs of others and the affairs of Iraq and other Arab countries. It continuously and deliberately maligned all of its neighbors.

The foreign minister said: When the Iranian regime's policy of interference in the affairs of others stops, when its desire for hegemony ends and when an unbiased Iranian regime comes to power and does not interfere in the affairs of others, we will have no objection to establishing relations of good neighborliness with it.

Referring to the stands of the South Yemeni regime, Dr Hammadi said: This country suffers from instability and is under the influence of a foreign power. Therefore, our relations with it are less than they should be. He explained that Iraq is concerned that any regime in South Yemen support the Arab interests completely, have an independent foreign policy and not be under the influence of this or that camp.

On the military facilities granted by Oman to the United States, the foreign minister said: This has the same effect as military bases. Somalia is also marching in that direction.

SADDAN HUSAYN RECEIVES ARAB LEAGUE'S CHEDLI KLIBI

JN161947 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] President Saddam Husayn received Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi in his office in the Republican Palace this evening. The discussion at the meeting dealt with the promotion of cooperation between Iraq and the Arab League to develop the Arab League's activities and to promote joint Arab action toward further Arab cooperation and integration in various fields. The discussion also dealt with the most important issues and events in the Arab arena, world developments and the strengthening of Arab-African cooperation in the service of the peoples of developing countries in their struggle for liberation and building. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi.

Klibi Concludes Visit, Departs

JN170805 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0740 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Baghdad, 17 June--Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi left Baghdad for Tunis this morning at the end of a brief visit to Iraq.

Klibi expressed satisfaction with the results of his meeting with President Saddam Husayn and said: Talks during the meeting dealt with a host of important issues related to the situation in the Arab region and in the world. He added that during his meeting with Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi he discussed issues concerning the Arab League and developments in the region and the world.

GDR JUSTICE MINISTER HOLDS TALKS IN BAGHDAD

JN141214 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1150 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Baghdad, 14 June--Legal and judicial talks between Iraq and the GDR were held here today. The Iraqi side was headed by Justice Minister Dr Mundhir Ibrahim, while the GDR side was headed by Hans Joachim Heusinger, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister of justice. During the meeting, the two sides reviewed legal, judicial and legislative issues and ways to strengthen cooperation between the two countries in these spheres.

FATAH COUNCIL MEMBER ARRIVES ON VISIT 14 JUNE

JN141636 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1330 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Baghdad, 14 June--A delegation from the establishment of factories of Palestine martyrs' sons, Samid, led by Abu 'Ala', Fatah Revolutionary Council member and director general of the establishment, arrived here today on a visit of several days to Iraq. Abu 'Ala' said that the delegation will hold talks with officials at the Palestine armed struggle office in the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party National Command on the situation in the Arab region, particularly in regard to the conditions of the Arab citizens inside the occupied territory under Zionist terrorism. The Palestinian delegation will attend the opening ceremony of products of Palestine martyrs' sons tomorrow.

SENEGALESE OFFICIAL CONCLUDES VISIT, DEPARTS

JN150801 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0725 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] Baghdad, 15 June--The Senegalese president's adviser, Moustapha Cisse, left Baghdad for home today at the end of a 5-day visit to Iraq. Cisse stated that he had delivered a written message to President Saddam Husayn from Senegalese President Leopold-Sedar Senghor. Cisse praised President Saddam Husayn's huge efforts to strengthen Iraqi-African relations.

THREE IRANIANS REPORTED KILLED IN BORDER CLASH

JN161124 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1112 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Baghdad, 16 June--An official statement issued here today says that the forces of the racist Perisan regime opened fire on the (An-Nawarin) border post in Basrah Governorate on the southern Iraqi-Iranian border on Wednesday morning. An Iraqi Interior Ministry statement said that the Iraqi border post forces returned the fire, killing three and injuring two others among the Persian regime forces, in addition to damaging a vehicle carrying a number of personnel. The statement pointed out that during the 6-hour exchange of fire, no losses were inflicted on the Iraqi forces.

PRIME MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON CAMP DAVID, U.S. RELATIONS

LD161301 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 14-20 Jun 80 pp 1-3

[Interview granted by Jordanian Prime Minister ash-Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf to Qafiq Ramadan in Amman--date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] What has caused the increased strain in Jordanian-U.S. relations?

[Answer] Jordan's relations with the United States are now normal and cannot be described as strained. There is disagreement in analyzing the situation and differences over dealing with the Palestinian problem. The United States is committed to the Camp David formula and is continuing with it, regarding it as the only way [to a solution]. For our part we told the United States that the Camp David formula is unacceptable to us and we have chosen a different course. In practice Jordan has been following this course during the past 10 years or even longer. It calls for the need to arrive at an international formula for the withdrawal of Israel from the occupied Arab territories and for the achievement of Palestinian self-determination, all of which is to be done within an international framework--that is, the UN framework--and with the participation of all the Arab parties concerned, including the Palestinians. This is the principle point of difference between us. Otherwise, relations with the United States are normal and there is no crisis or clash in them.

[Question] What has Jordan lost and what has it gained by not joining the Camp David line?

[Answer] Jordan has lost nothing by not joining Camp David but has gained much. Jordan has primarily gained its national pride and its commitment to the national Arab cause. In any case there is no question of gain in the matter because Jordan has been true to itself and to its conscience. But the Arabs have lost Egypt and Egypt has lost itself.

[Question] What does Jordan think of Egypt's suspension of the autonomy talks?

[Answer] We believe that the suspension was tactical on Egypt's part. If Egypt's objection is because Israel is intransigent in its stand and is against autonomy and, therefore, against the Palestinian people's rights and against withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, this Israeli stand was obvious from the beginning. It is obvious to us, to the United States and to Egypt. It is, of course, obvious to world opinion. This does not constitute justification for Egypt to withdraw from the negotiations. But it appears that Egypt has now awakened to this fact, which goes to show that the Egyptian leadership's decision is more tactical than actually controversial.

[Question] Does Jordan believe that one day Egypt will return to the Arab ranks?

[Answer] Egypt as a people, a country and a state is part of the Arab nation whether its leadership likes this or not. As for the line which President as-Sadat followed in leading Egypt, it is alien to the Arab nation, to the Arab national commitments and to Egypt's Arab and Islamic heritage. Egypt's return to the Arab ranks is possible if it chooses to return to its national commitments and to rid itself of the shackles it has placed on itself. But it appears that, given of the present thinking of the Egyptian leadership, this possibility is very remote.

AFP REPORTS ON KING HUSAYN'S UPCOMING WASHINGTON VISIT

NC161609 Paris AFP in English 1559 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Amman, June 16 (AFP)--Jordan will "in no circumstance" participate in the Camp David Mideast peace process, particularly in the current negotiations on the occupied territories, sources in official circles here said today on the eve of King Husayn's visit to Washington for talks with U.S. President Jimmy Carter.

The visit will be carried out in the spirit of the 1979 Tunis summit, which adopted a resolution condemning U.S. policy but nonetheless stressing the "need to explain the Palestinian cause and the aggressive policies of Israel to the American public," the sources said.

King Husayn plans to make contact with the Carter administration, the press and members of Congress after an absence of more than three years in the aim of leading the United States to consider the possibility of designing a substitute plan in place of the Camp David accords, the sources added.

Such a solution would be possible only after the November U.S. presidential election: But King Husayn is already interested in knowing what the White House envisions after this election, sources said.

Observers here said that King Husayn was also expected to warn the United States about the danger of the increasing radicalization of Mideastern Arab countries due to U.S. backing of Israeli policy.

Amman Commentary on Visit

JN161719 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn's visit to the United States and the discussions he will hold with the U.S. President and administration come at a time when the Arab world is in need of further action on the international level to explain the dimensions of the current situation in the area and their negative impact on world peace and security.

Despite Jordan's belief that there is no substitute for the Arab intrinsic power in decisively settling matters in favor of the pan-Arab aspirations, this does not mean freezing Arab action on the international level nor closing the doors to an open, positive and constructive dialogue to explain the Arab issue so as to gather further international support in favor of the issue and a just and comprehensive solution.

Proceeding from this premise, His Majesty King Husayn's visit to the United States is not the first and will not be the last. Like previous visits, its purpose is to acquaint the U.S. administration and U.S. public opinion with the dimensions of the Zionist aggression against the Arab world and the dangers inherent in this aggression to world peace and security.

A dialogue with the United States is a necessity dictated by the nature of the relations existing between the United States and Israel. This relationship makes the U.S. administration extend more support for Israel and makes it more biased in favor of Israel's aggressive and expansionist policy and more distant from sensing right and justice regarding the Middle East conflict and the Palestinian issue.

Jordan's principled and pan-Arab stand on settling the conflict and solving the issue is based on two esential principles which are not subject to bargaining: Israel's complete evacuation of all the occupied Arab territories, particularly Jerusalem, and guaranteeing the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, particularly their right to self-determination and establishment of their state on the soil of their homeland--Palestine.

Proceeding from this premise and on the basis of these two principles, His Majesty King Husayn's visit to the U.S. capital comes to once again place the U.S. administration before its responsibilities toward a just and comprehensive solution and toward its commitments as a big power to safeguard peace and security in the world.

PRIME MINISTER LAUDS EUROPEAN SUMMIT STATEMENT

JN141835 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Prime Minister ash-Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf commented today on the statement issued by the European summit conference on the Middle East. He said: The European statement is a positive step and is one in the right direction. However, on its own, it is not adequate to give the issue of justice and peace in the region a practical thrust ahead. We have noted that the entire European Community has clearly declared that just peace in the Middle East requires a total Israeli withdrawal from the Arab territories that were occupied in 1967, has recognized the right to self-determination for the Palestinian people, has rejected Israel's measures in occupied Jerusalem, has objected to the establishment of settlements by Israel in the occupied territories and has stressed the need to achieve a just and comprehensive peace that recognizes the Palestinian people and their rights and in whose establishment the PLO participates.

At the same time, we expect the European Community to take practical steps as a whole to seriously and genuinely participate in the implementation of these principles, in accordance with the logic of international law, the UN Charter and its resolutions, the responsibilities of the European state as a result of the history of their relations with the Palestinian issue and the important interests they share with the people of the Arab nation, both now and in the future.

PALESTINIANS REPORTEDLY FORM MOBILE BASES IN JORDAN

ID161321 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 12 Jun 80 p 1

[Unattributed "exclusive" report: "Mobile Bases for the Resistance in Jordan"]

[Text] Beirut--Informed Palestinian sources have stated that the Palestinian resistance has established bases in Jordan for launching military attacks on Israel.

The sources said that these bases are mobile and do not stay in one place for more than a few days and that the Jordanian authorities have not approved of the establishment of these bases.

The sources said that the fedayeen who clashed with the Israeli forces last Saturday had set off from one of these bases.

It has been learned from Palestinian sources that at its recent conference in Damascus Fatah decided to reestablish bases in Jordan due to the great importance of Jordan, which is close to the occupied West Bank and therefore constitutes an important springboard in the conflict with Israel. Fatah's decision has been described as a means to show the Palestinian resistance's determination to escalate its operations in the West Bank.

AD-DUSTUR QUESTIONS EGYPTIAN DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY

JN170717 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 17 Jun 80

[From the press review]

[Text] Commenting on the Egyptian Government's declaration of a state of emergency along its border with Libya, and under the headline "Who Is the Target?" the newspaper AD-DUSTUR writes: Egypt's declaration of a state of emergency on its western border in Marsa Matruh, its planning for joint military air maneuvers with the U.S. Air Force, its attempt to obtain weapons from the United States as part of the price to be paid for signing the Camp David accords and President as-Sadat's repeated talk about modernizing and developing Egyptian weapons all pose more than one question about the aims of these actions.

As-Sadat is now in a state of peace and relaxation with the primary enemy, Israel, after he has signed a peace treaty with it and discharged Sinai from all defense factors. He continues to normalize Egypt's relations with Israel and create some form of military alliance with Israel, which was and is the only aggressive military threat to Egypt. Every sensible person wonders who is the target of such a military concentration, emergency declaration and preparedness for war, especially after As-Sadat has reiterated that he will not wage war against Israel and has closed his eyes in broad daylight to Israel's mistreatment of the Palestinian people both inside and outside the occupied territory and to Israel's concentration of forces intended to threaten the confrontation states and the Arab nation and to strike at Lebanon day and night.

What is, therefore, the source of threat against Egypt, which is backed up by the two other Camp David partners, Israel and the United States? Moreover, the Egyptian regime is enjoying the full protection and support of these partners. The only possible answer for all these questions could be the preparation for the practical implementation of the third stage of the Camp David accords after the peace treaty and the self-rule plot have been signed. This stage requires Egypt to play the role of a policeman in the region and to guard U.S. interests and Zionist ambitions, especially since As-Sadat has agreed to grant all facilities to the U.S. forces in case of a military intervention in the region.

These aggressive attempts have become exposed to the Arab world and world peace-lovers. The Arab nation believes that its security cannot be imposed or imported from abroad. It believes that its security is created by the Arab will, which must accumulate its powers and potentials in order to face any dangers. The Arabs' history of struggle for their issues and rights has proved that they are the best to defend their territories and preserve their security regardless of the price or the aggressors' conceit.

FORMER PRESIDENT FRANJIYAH RECEIVES SYRIAN DELEGATION

NC142019 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Excerpt] The envoy of Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, Minister of State for Presidential Affairs 'Abd al-Karim 'Adi and the commander of the Arab Deterrent Forces in the northern area, arrived in Zagharta at noon today at the head of a delgation of senior command officers. They conveyed to [former] President Franjiyah condolences on behalf of President al-Asad and the Syrian Government on the occasion of the second anniversary of the murder of Deputy Tony Franjiyah, his wife, daughter and their companions.

FORMER PRESIDENT SHAM'UN RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR

NC161425 Beirut AL-BAYRAQ in Arabic 13 Jun 80 pp 1, 6

[Text] Former President Camille Sham'un has asked Soviet Ambassador Aleksandr Soldatov to call on the Soviet Union to approach the Syrian Government on the matter of a gradual withdrawal of the Arab Deterrent Forces [ADF] from Lebanon.

Yesterday Mr Sham'un reaffirmed his opposition to a government of functionaries, adding: "I still object to such a government." Sham'un said he expected the current government situation to prevail until the end of the month.

Sham'un was speaking to newsmen after a dinner banquet held yesterday at the house of his son, Dory Sham'un, in Al-Ashrafiyah. Soviet Ambassador Aleksandr Soldatov attended the banquet together with Nabil Najim.

The banquet was preceded by a closed meeting between Mr Sham'un and the Soviet ambassador, during which they discussed the situation in Lebanon and in the region. Details of the meeting were not disclosed, but sources in the National Liberal Party reported that "President Sham'un had asked Ambassador Soldatov to call on his country to exert efforts to bring about a gradual withdrawal of the ADF from Lebanon."

After the banquet, Mr Sham'un said: "The Soviet ambassador wanted to visit us and instead of just a visit, we asked him to join us for dinner. He has honored us by his visit, which was a very pleasant visit indeed and during which we exchanged views on current events and everything related to politics, particularly Middle East politics and international politics in general."

Asked: Can we consider this visit a continuation of a previous visit by the Soviet ambassador, or is it supplementary to your meetings with several Soviet personalities, Mr Sham'un replied: "The first visit of the Soviet ambassador took place 5 years ago. Besides, this was an ordinary visit which had no connection with other visits. We have asked him to make a second visit--which we will spend in the mountains, since the Soviet ambassador likes typical Lebanese food."

--Did you ask the USSR to exert any pressure on the Syrian Government to withdraw its forces from Lebanon?
--"We asked them to act in keeping with international conscience."
--"Did you have an understanding on this score?
--"I believe so, but I cannot vouch for it."

To a question concerning the formation of the government, Mr Sham'un said: "I expect this situation to go on until the end of the month, after which a new government will be formed."

To a question on whether he agrees to the formation of a functionaries' government, Mr Sham'un said: "I still object to such a government." The Soviet ambassador simply said: "I agree to everything President Sham'un said."

SYRIA DETERMINED TO END IRAQI PRESENCE IN LEBANON

NC131948 Nicosia AL-'ASR in Arabic 13 Jun 80 p 8

["Exclusive report"]

[Excerpt] Damascus--A delegation representing the Amal movement in Lebanon visited the Syrian capital last week following clashes between the Palestinian resistance and the Shi'ite community in some Lebanese areas. The delegation met with Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam in the presence of representatives of the national movement and the Palestinian resistance. The Syrain minister told Yasir 'Arafat and the chairman of the Amal Command Council, Nabih Barri, that Syria considered the main reason for the eruption of differences between the Palestinians and the Shi'ites in Lebanon was the presence of the Iraqi Ba'th. He added that Syria has finally decided to destroy this presence regardless of the price.

The information received by the Lebanese Government regarding the meeting of the Syrian minister with Abu 'Ammar and the chairman of the Amal Command Council indicates the Syrian-Iraqi dispute will have adverse effects on the Lebanese arena.

This information further reveals that in his conversation with Abu 'Ammar and Nabih Barri, the Syrian foreign minister clearly accused the pro-Iraqi Palestinian battalions of exacerbating the Lebanese arena to the detriment of Syria. He told them that Syria has finally decided to end all Iraqi activities in Lebanon and that it will strongly confront such activities.

According to information received in Beirut, Khaddam told the PLO chairman and the Amal Command Council chairman that an agreement was reached on coordination among Iraq, Jordan and the PLO. This agreement was reached following a meeting which took place between the Iraqi president, Saddam Husayn, and the Jordanian monarch, King Husayn, in Belgrade during the funeral of President Tito. He noted that the PLO is participating in this coordination. He added that Syria will strongly confront this coordination.

Lebanese officials fear the differences existing between Syria and Iraq will have an impact on and complicate the Lebanese arena. They expect these differences to enter the whirlpool of the continuous battles between them through the Palestinian resistance battalions and the Ba'th Party gunmen.

There are confirmed reports that Syria has supported Amal and supplied it with arms to strike the pro-Iraqi forces, and that it has also warned Fatah against the stupidity of continuing to support the Arab liberation front. These reports indicate that Syria will play the role of arbitrator between Amal and the [Palestinian] resistance in order to keep Amal under its control and use it as a card to intimidate 'Arafat and emphasize to him that it can preoccupy him with internal matters if he tries to follow a policy independent of Syria. Because some Amal leaders are pursuing a policy which aims at continuing the clashes with the Palestinian resistance and the national movement, only Syria can bring about a change in the Shi'ite organization.

DEFENSE MINISTER RECEIVES KUWAITI MILITARY DELEGATION

JN161418 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1350 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Damascus, 16 June--Gen Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the armed forces and defense minister, received here today a Kuwaiti military delegation under Gen Muhammad 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Badr, director of military operations in the chief of staff's office. The meeting was attended by 'Ali Aslan, deputy chief of staff for operations and training affairs.

SYRIA, GDR SIGN ECONOMIC, INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION PROTOCOL

JN131336 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Damascus--A protocol for economic and industrial cooperation was signed between Syria and the GDR at the Syrian Central Bank building this morning. The protocol was signed on the Syrian side by 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah, deputy prime minister for economic affairs, and on the GDR side by Guenther Kleiber, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The signing of the protocol was attended by Minister of State for Planning Affairs Salim Yasin and the members of the Syrian and GDR delegations. The protocol includes several agreements aimed at bolstering bilateral economic and industrial cooperation and cooperation in the fields of transport and services.

Kleiber Makes Statement, Departs

JN131337 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Guenther Kleiber, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and the delegation accompanying him left Damascus this morning following a 4-day official visit to Syria. During the visit he held talks with high-ranking officials which dealt with several issues of common interest. Deputy Prime Minister for Economic Affairs 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah, several officials, the GDR ambassador in Damascus and the GDR Embassy staff saw Kleiber off at Damascus International Airport.

In a predeparture statement, Kleiber expressed his happiness over the fruitful results of his talks with President Hafiz al-Asad and high-ranking Syrian officials. Kleiber added: Our talks with our Syrian friends were very successful, particularly those talks pertaining to the economic and industrial fields and transport and services projects. Indeed, this is due to the spirit of amity and complete candidness that prevailed during the talks.

Kleiber said: Our visit to Syria culminated in the signing of a protocol for bilateral economic, industrial, agricultural and transport cooperation, which will be effective until 1985.

In conclusion, Kleiber said: We and our Syrian friends agreed on all issues placed on the agenda. Stress was given to the need to encourage work on the joint development projects in order to implement these projects before their scheduled time.

VOICE OF LEBANON: SYRIA AIRLIFTS WEAPONS TO IRAN

NC161251 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Our correspondent reports that an airlift has recently been established between Damascus and Tehran to transport sophisticated Soviet weapons to Iran. The correspondent says that Syrian Antonov military planes have carries the military equipment to Tehran, where it was distributed to positions along the Iranian-Iraqi border.

ALGERIA

BENDJEDID ADDRESSES FLN CONGRESS 15 JUNE

LD161306 Algiers APS in English 1055 16 Jun 80

[Text] Algiers, 16/6/80, APS--"It is essential for us today to classify priorities in connection with the citizens' needs and lay sound foundations for edifying a beaming future", Mr Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic, secretary general of the party, declared Sunday in his speech, thus opening works of the FLN extraordinary congress.

The congress was opened at the 19th June Olympic complex in Algiers for studying and adopting the main lines of the five-year draft plan and certain dispositions of FLN's statute. Several thousands of participants representing all the revolution's social forces are attending this congress. President Chadli proposed the six members of the bureau who were elected with raised hands. The election of Messrs Baki Boualem, vice president, Mohamed Alleg, vice president; Youcef Yalaqui, Slimane Achache, Mrs Farida Lahzial, and Mohamed Mebarki, was followed by the election of the congress secretariat. Messrs Abdelmadjir Allahoum, (the congress spokesman), Messaqudi Zitouni, Larbi Belkheir, Mohamed Rouighi, Mohieddine Aminour, and Abdelhamid Brahimi.

After the adoption of the agenda, the Algerian head of state stressed the prolongation of the extraordinary congress' works with those of the FLN's fourth congress. In this context he evoked deficiencies and weaknesses which led to the holding this congress, deficiencies and weaknesses overcome, thanks to consciousness and discipline of the sincere militants. "The willingness of the political leadership is the solution of all estimated problems in all sectors and noticed by the commissions set up at the level of the party", President Chadli said.

"Henceforth, this congress is for the future a base guaranteeing equilibrium and harmony between the country's different economic sectors. And, in order to meet with these goals, responsibility should be devoted to the militant who believes in FLN's ideology in the [word indistinct] option of the national charter, source of reference for the Algerian people." President Chadli declared that this congress should enable the working out of a statute which helps the party to play its vanguard role more efficiently, through more coherent structures. To succeed in such operation, the Algerian head of state said, "The right man in the right place is not a task devoted to the only summit". [as received] As for the five-year plan's main lines, Mr Chadli insisted on a scientific planification [as received] for reaching an economic and sociocultural programme concentrating the efforts on the social side.

President Chadli spoke about agriculture which until now was less regarded than industry because he said, "After independence we agreed to devote priority to sectors which were missing before independence." He then said about agriculture, "We are all convinced that Algeria's future is one of revolution, depending on agriculture." As concerns the Algerian cadre, Mr Chadli said, "Our goal consists in devoting responsibility to the Algerian cadre first. This is one of the aspects of the right man in the right place's principle". "Courageous initiatives led sometimes certain cadres to do mistakes. The mistake in itself is not a fault. The real fault lies within pernicious doings", the FLN secretary general added.

"Every responsible [as received] in the framework of his work chose militants who believe in FLN's ideology, and the result aimed through this is the success of the sector led by the cadre. It is a success for the revolution and the country in addition to the emergence and encouraging of competent cadres". Mr Chadli concluded; "I am convinced that participants in this congress will raise themselves at the level of our people's confidence and aspirations, particularly as concerns the five-year plan over which our masses base their hopes."

LIBYA

TRIPOLI NOTES EGYPTIAN STATE OF EMERGENCY DECREE

LD162352 Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] The defeated Egyptian president issued a decree declaring state of emergency in his armed forces in the eastern desert area, Marsa Matruh, and all along the borders with the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. Egyptian officials in the vanquished capital stated that this area will be considered a military area from Wednesday on, and Egyptian civilians are banned from entering it, except with permits issued by the military authorities. The Egyptian Government news agency said that civilians who enter the area without permits will be tried by a military tribunal.

POLISH ARMED FORCES CHIEF OF STAFF LEAVES 15 JUNE

LD161102 Tripoli JANA in English 0810 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Tripoli, June 16, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The chief of staff of the Polish Armed Forces and member of the Central Committee of the Polish Communist Party left Tripoli International Airport last evening on his way back to his country on the conclusion of his visit to the Jamahiriyah.

MAURITANIA

GOVERNMENT DENIES POLISARIO HOLDING PRISONERS IN TERRITORY

AB132008 Paris AFP in French 1841 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Nouakchott, 13 Jun (AFP)--The information that Spanish citizens taken prisoner by the POLISARIO are somewhere on Mauritanian soil has been officially denied, authorized Mauritanian sources disclosed. The same sources explained that it was a tendentious piece of information aimed at casting a slur on the genuine independence and sovereignty of Mauritania.

MILITARY COMMITTEE ATTACKS EXILE OPPOSITION

AB150946 Paris AFP in English 0919 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] Nouakchott, June 15 (AFP)--Mauritania's ruling military committee has ended its first meeting in several months by attacking opposition movements-in-exile and announcing unspecified changes believed to herald a shakeup in the administration.

At the end of a six-day session here, the committee called Friday night for Mauritanians to be vigilant against the plots of imperialism and neocolonialism.

The committee had not met since the removal of Lieutenant Colonel Ahmed Ould Louly as head of state in January and his replacement by Lieutenant Colonel Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala. Also removed from the committee at that time was Lieutenant Colonel Ahmed Salem Ould Sidi, who emerged in May as the leader of a Paris-based opposition group calling itself the Alliance for a Democratic Mauritania.

Another group, the Movement for National Unity in Mauritania, surfaced in Rabat, Morocco, earlier this month, saying it supported the return to power of former President Moktar Ould Daddah, who was overthrown in July 1978 by the present military rulers. He is in exile in France.

The military committee's statement, evidently referring to such opposition movements, urged all patriots to unmask the enemies and traitors who are manipulated in the filthy plan to create anarchy and disorder, and said such enemies must be hunted wherever they are.

Mauritanian officials have expressed much irritation in recent weeks over the publicity given these groups abroad, and their anger seems to be leading to a chill in Mauritanian attitudes toward France, the former colonial power.

It had been expected that the meeting would end with the announcement of concrete changes and a new reshuffle of the military committee. Observers believed, however, that there had been significant dissension within the committee, and that the closing statement showed an attempt at maintaining the precarious balance between partisans of closer ties with Algeria and the POLISARIO Front guerrillas in the Western Sahara, and those who favor a more strictly neutralist approach.

Still, it was expected that changes in the administration, if not the ruling committee, would soon follow.

The final statement also emphasized economic reconstruction, spoke of the need to improve state structures, and denounced diversion of funds, fraud and waste.

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS, COMMENTS ON ALGIERS TALKS

AB161520 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1400 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Mr Mohamed Moktar Ould Zamel, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, returned to Nouakchott last night from an official visit to the sister Republic of Algeria at the invitation of his Algerian counterpart, Mr Mohamed Seddik Ben Yahia. During his visit, the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation held talks with Algerian officials on bilateral cooperation and on issues relating to the Arab nation and Africa. The minister made this known this morning in a statement to newsmen:

[Begin Ould Zamel recording] As a matter of fact, I have just concluded an official visit to Algeria at the invitation of my colleague Mohamed Seddik Ben Yahia, the Algerian foreign minister. During my stay in Algiers, I had the honor of being received by His Excellency Col Chadli Bendjedid, to whom I conveyed a written message from President Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation, head of state and government. In addition, I held working sessions with my Algerian counterpart and with my other Algerian colleague ministers in charge of sectors which offer good prospects for cooperation between our two countries.

During our talks, we examined projects within the framework of our bilateral cooperation. We decided to revive the Algerian- Mauritanian joint commission, which is to meet every 6 months in either capital in order to follow closely the pace of cooperation between the two countries.

This visit was also an opportunity for me and my colleague to examine--in addition to issues of common interests, political issues in particular--issues relating to the Arab nation, to Africa and to the international situation in general. I would like to take this opportunity to express my gratitude for the hearty welcome and kindnesses that I personally and my delegation found among our hosts during this stay in Algiers. [end recording]

BOUCETTA DISCUSSES SDAR, OAU, TIES WITH FRANCE

LD141414 Rabat MAP in English 1234 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Rabat, June 14 (MAP)--"The Organization of African Unity (OAU) will fall apart in case the so-called Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (SDAR) adhered to it," stated Mr M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan foreign affairs and cooperation minister, in an exclusive interview with the French news agency, AFP.

"If the SDAR is admitted to the OAU during the coming summit of Freetown (Sierra Leone)," stated Mr Boucetta, "Morocco will adopt a position in conformity with what was announced by King Hassan II of Morocco, that is to say, Morocco will withdraw from the organization".

"It will do harm to the OAU itself, outlined the foreign minister, and will create not only a gap that unfortunately already exists, but a split of the organization because several African states, among the founders of the OAU, would not accept this violation to the organization charter".

The minister further explained that the terms of the OAU Charter for new members adherence, "mainly to be an independent and sovereign state, are not fulfilled by the so-called 'SDAR' because the latter has no territory, and no population".

About the specific case of the Sahara, Mr Boucetta recalled that the OAU conference held in the Mauritius Island in 1976 decided the holding of an emergency summit to examine this affair, and that this decision was confirmed in Libreville in 1977 and in Khartoum in 1978.

"However," added the minister, "the regulations of the conference of heads of state and government stipulate that any decision or resolution of a summit, be it ordinary or special, must be adopted by a majority of two-thirds, and as the Sahara question can only be examined by a summit meeting, this condition must be fulfilled".

"Morocco hopes that the African countries would respect the terms of the OAU Charter, and that those who were object to oppressions would reconsider their position," further outlined the foreign minister.

After he expressed Morocco's will to open dialogue, mainly with Algeria, in order to step up an advantageous cooperation in the region, Mr Boucetta evoked the mediation attempts that were made particularly by Saudi Arabia, as well as by Tunisia and other Arab and African countries.

About the affair of the Spanish trawler that was hailed by the so-called "POLISARIO", Mr Boucetta precised that as early as the beginning of last February, the Moroccan as well as the Spanish authorities were informed that negotiations were underway between Spanish fishermen and the "POLISARIO" so that they would accept to be hailed by the latter, in preparation of the anniversary of the "SDAR" on February 26.

"As this affair was revealed, it was postponed, awaiting the visit of the Algerian foreign minister to Madrid and the oncoming conference of the OAU," said Mr Boucetta adding that this affair, as it was affirmed by the Spanish authorities themselves, was for the least "strange and bizarre" because the trawler did not give the alarm.

Mr Boucetta equally indicated that "the affair of the Portuguese trawler might have taken place in the same context precising that Morocco was taking measures to strengthen maritime security in the region."

Dealing with the Moroccan-Spanish fishing agreements, the minister expressed hope that these accords would be concluded. He, however, deplored that the two countries' relations be disturbed by minor incidents.

Concerning Moroccan-French relations, the foreign minister qualified them as being "excellent", underlining that Morocco could have required from France to be less neutral in what is called the Sahara affair, taking into account the role that France plays in the region.

In conclusion, Mr Boucetta stated, "France knows the problem and knows that these territories have always been Moroccan."

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR OAU SUMMIT IN FREETOWN

LD161352 Rabat MAP in English 1220 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Rabat, June 16 (MAP)--Mr. Abdelhaq Tazi, Moroccan secretary of state for cooperation left here Sunday for Freetown (Sierra Leone) to participate in the works of the thirty-fifth session of the ministerial council of the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

The secretary of state was accompanied by a delegation comprising several members of the Moroccan Parliament, ambassador and top officials from the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation. The meeting's agenda includes about forty topics concerning economic and political questions.

In a statement to newsmen, Mr Tazi mainly said that, "among the points to be dealt with at the request, and insistence of the enemies of our territorial integrity, the admission of their creature within the organization, is included on the agenda".

"We will work, with energy, to put to failure this plot which constitutes an interference in our internal affairs and an attempt at the OAU's Charter which stipulates in its Article 28 that all members of the organization must be sovereign and independent". Mr. Tazi also expressed hope that the African wisdom will triumph in the end, and that African leaders will not accept this maneouvre without antecendents in the international diplomatic relations".

"We will fight against this behavior, which he said, is not in the interest of African unity, and we will take, at the right moment, a firm position in conformity with the guidings of King Hassan II".

The Moroccan out [as received] that "the organization will burst if this so-called republic is recognized, as it was the case in Tripoli for the Front of Steadfastness as the plotters managed to dismantle Arab ranks and blow Arab unity".

To conclude, the Moroccan secretary of state said he was certain that African leaders will assume their responsibilities. "That is what we wish in Morocco, because being one of the founders of the OAU, we are for unity and our foreign relations are based on the [as received] mutual respect. The African consciousness will be in conformity with the supreme interests of Morocco and the OAU."

MOROCCO

MOROCCO SEIZES 16 SPANISH FISHING BOATS

LD161334 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Summary] Sixteen Spanish fishing boats are on their way to Casablanca after being captured by Morocco. News of their seizure was received via the ships' radio.

SUDAN

YUGOSLAV PARLIAMENTARIAN MAKES SHORT STOPOVER

JN161524 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1445 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Khartoum, 16 June--Dragoslav Markovic, president of the Yugoslav Federal Assembly, made a short stopover here today on his way back from official visits to Tanzania and Zambia.

During his stopover, the Yugoslav official held talks with Muhammad Sulayman Muhammad Ahmad, head of the foreign relations committee of the Sudanese People's Assembly, on bilateral relations and ways of strengthening them.

BAKR READS NUMAYRI MESSAGE TO PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY

JN161537 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1500 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Khartoum, 16 June--During today's session of the People's Assembly, People's Assembly Speaker ar-Rashid at-Tahir Bakr read a message from President Numayri to the members of the People's Assembly on amending the constitution to have it include the provisions of the regional rule plan and the proposals pertaining to this.

In his message President Numayri called for the establishment of an executive and legislative power in every province but not harming Sudan's unity, its national economy and the freedom of movement of its citizens and commodities and affirming the permanent retention of Khartoum as the capital, defining the administrative status of Khartoum Province and guaranteeing the president of the republic emergency constitutional powers in the event of any danger threatening the unity of the homeland.

NUMAYRI CABLES CONGRATULATIONS TO ETHIOPIAN LEADER

JN161 528 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1435 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Khartoum, 16 June--President Numayri, chairman of the Sudanese Socialist Union, has expressed his confidence that the two political organizations of Ethiopia and Sudan will bolster the historical and eternal ties linking the two peoples and work to liberate and achieve the stability of the African Continent.

In a cable he sent to Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Ethiopian Provisional Military Administrative Council, President Numayri conveyed his congratulations on the occasion of the convocation of the constituent conference of the political organization in Ethiopia, affirming the stand of the Ethiopian organization in defense of the interests of the Ethiopian people and homeland on the path of progress and prosperity.

TUNISIA

TUNIS PAPER CARRIES MOROCCAN-TUNISIAN COMMUNIQUE

LD161333 [Editorial Report] Tunis L'ACTION in French 12 June 1980 carries on page 7 the 1,800-word apparent text of a joint Moroccan-Tunisian communique published at the end of Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali's recent visit to Morocco. The communique states that during Mzali's visit the Tunisian delegation, which was led by Mzali and included Interior Minister Driss Guiga and National Economy Minister Abdelaziz Lasram, and the Moroccan delegation, which was led by Prime Minister Maati Bouabid and included Foreign Minister M'hamed Boucetta, Interior Minister Driss Basri and Trade and Industry Minister Azeddine Guessous, discussed the following "points": First, domicile convention; second, cooperation between the two countries; interior ministries; third, trade relations; fourth, economic and technical cooperation; fifth, matters of common interest; and sixth, cooperation in the educational and cultural sphere. The two sides "emphasized the need to develop and strengthen trade relations and remove all obstacles to their development." Two agreements were reportedly signed--the first relates to economic and technical cooperation and the second provides for the setting up of a Tunisian-Moroccan joint commission to deal with problems connected with the two countries' relations with the EEC. In conclusion Mohamed Mzali invited the Moroccan prime minister to visit Tunisia. "The date of the visit will be decided later."

WESTERN SAHARA

INFORMATION MINISTRY ISSUES BATTLE REPORT

LD161251 Algiers APS in English 1127 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Algiers, 16/6/80, (APS)--After heavy shellings last week against Moroccan troops in Tan-Tan (southern Morocco), Saharan combatants launched on June 13 a series of military operations against troops stationed in Smara, insisted Western Sahara [as received] says a communique published by the Saharan Information Ministery published today.

During the attack against Smara a noncom officer was captured and five soldiers have been shot dead says the communique, which adds that during the same day the front shelled the Moroccan garrison of Guelta Zemmour and shot down a "Chinook" helicopter.

BRIEFS

FRG MEDICAL AID TO MAURITANIA--The permanent secretary at the Ministry of Works, Health and Social Welfare this morning received a ton of medicine offered by the Federal Republic of Germany for distribution to the drug stores in the country. The gift was made through the German charge d'affaires in Mauritania. In his speech, the charge d'affaires said the gift, which was valued at about DM 30,000, was made in testimony of the good and friendly ties existing between the two countries. [Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1400 GMT 10 Jun 80 AB]

TUNISIAN-SOVIET COOPERATION--Tunis, June 14, TAP--A Tunisian-Soviet working session was held this morning at the headquarters of the Tunisian Ministry for Equipment and Housing by the officials in charge of the project of Joumine's dam in Bizerte's Governorate (Tunisian north). The meeting reviewed various bilateral cooperation projects and examined the furtherance of these projects relating essentially to the construction of "Ghezala" dam in the same area as well as to surveys on the exploiting of the waters of the north and far north. [Text] [Tunis TAP in English 1429 GMT 14 Jun 80 LD]

FURTHER REACTION TO VENICE DECLARATION REPORTED

Cabinet Ministers

TA161051 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 16 Jun 80 p 3

[Excerpts] Deviating from customary practice, it was the prime minister himself who read out the Cabinet decision yesterday condemning the EEC countries' declaration in Venice. This was intended to emphasize the gravity with which Israel views the declaration. According to ministers, the reaction is sharp indeed, almost unprecedented, despite the "adjustments" made to it and the omission of quite a few sharp expressions.

To the Cabinet meeting Begin had actually brought a much sharper proposal containing expressions such as: "Europe is submitting to petrodollars and flatters the PLO; it should hide its face in shame; the Venice resolution is hypocritical and cynical." The prime minister's proposal also included a direct accusation against France and Germany for pushing the European countries into extreme decisions.

Ministers Hayim Landau and Ari'el Sharon supported the prime minister, suggesting even sharper formulations. Minister Landau said, for example, that the European countries are paving the road for a Munich-type solution in the Middle East. He favored the release of a manifesto [word in English] stating that the Munich solution had not only led to the fall of Czechoslovakia but also to war throughout Europe and the world, and that the same danger might evolve from such a solution intended for Israel now. Minister Sharon was more extreme. He said that a clear decision must be made now stating that Israel will neither receive the delegation now admit it into Israel. "We will not return to the '40's. We are a sovereign state and Europe will not dictate our policy to us."

However, the prime minister said it is too early to make any decision on this matter since no official statement has been received regarding the European delegation. The prime minister did criticize the delegation though: "This has been unheard of--that they will come and mediate between us and the PLO. This is out of the question."

The foreign minister analyzed the Venice document. It transpires, he said, that Europe wants to play an active and concrete [word in English] role in the conflict and to form direct ties with the PLO. The document puts a strong emphasis on the need to grant self-determination to the Palestinians and to return all occupied territories. In other words, the nine EEC countries have in fact taken a stand against autonomy and UN Resolution 242.

Reporting on his trip to Europe Minister Shamir noted that Chancellor Kreisky revealed an extreme anti-Israeli attitude. Shamir also believes that the European countries are acting this way for fear of the Soviet Union and for fear that the United States could not be relied upon completely. Minister Shamir further disclosed that during his visit in Europe he heard from Israel's friends that the criticism leveled at the government by opposition leaders when they are abroad causes damage to Israel.

Labor Party's Peres

TA161247 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] The Israeli Labor Party has criticized the Venice declaration. Labor Party leader Shim'on Peres in particular singled out the French stance which, he said, was more extreme than that of Egypt. Since Europe did not exist as a political entity, there was no reason for a European initiative in this regard, Peres said.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED TO DISCUSS DEFENSE CUTS

TA161240 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] The meeting between the IDF General Staff and Prime Minister and Defense Minister Menahem Begin has decided to establish a special committee to recommend how to cut the Defense Ministry budget. This has been reported by our correspondent Yosi Melman. The committee will be headed by Minister Ari'el Sharon and its members will be the director general of the Defense Ministry, Yosef Ma'ayan; the director general of the Finance Ministry, Ya'aqov Ne'eman; the director of the Economic Planning Authority, 'Ezra Sadan; and the financial adviser to the defense establishment, Tzvi Shor. In this way, the decision about the cuts to the defense budget has in fact been postponed for another few days.

DEFENSE BUDGET TO BE CUT BY 15 BILLION POUNDS

TA161931 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] The defense budget will be cut by 15 billion Israeli pounds. This was learned by our correspondent a short while ago. The cuts will be carried out according to a plan prepared by a special committee headed by Minister Ari'el Sharon and also attended by the directors general of the finance and defense ministries, the director of the budget department and the director of the Economic Planning Authority at the Finance Ministry. The cuts plan will be submitted to Prime Minister and Defense Minister Menahem Begin tonight. Initial details about the cuts are reported by our correspondent on economic affairs, Elisha' Spiegelman:

[Spiegelman] The special committee conferred for 5 and 1/2 hours. Finally, Minister Sharon forced a decision on the defense establishment representatives. A specific plan was prepared to cut the defense expenditures by 15 billion Israeli pounds. The Defense Ministry director general and the man in charge of budgets at the defense establishment insisted that the official decision states the following: The defense establishment has reservations regarding several clauses in the plan. According to it, if the cuts are fully implemented the reduction in the expenditures will change the IDF's appearance and that of the entire defense establishment.

The treasury officials find it difficult to conceal their satisfaction over the decision which fits in with their original demand. It should be remembered that the prime minister could accept minister Sharon's plan and express his support for him and the finance minister against the defense establishmert officials or express his reservations regarding part of Sharon's plan.

The defense establishment officials hope that Mr Begin will accept their position. According to them, there is no need to cut more than 4 billion pounds. Some of the officials might even reconsider their continued service in the future when the scope of the cuts becomes clear.

This morning Mr Begin looked for someone on whom to impose the mission of heading the committee. Initially, he appealed to his deputy, Yiga'el Yadin. However, the latter refused, since in the past he resigned his post as chief of staff [in the 1950's] because of cuts in the budget and he thought he was not fit for this post. Then the mission was imposed on Minister Sharon. Yesterday Minister Sharon stated that he favored cuts in the defense establishment and that such cuts would strengthen the establishment.

As of now it is known that the cuts proposed included the reduction and deferment of the Lavi aircraft project, the construction of the lines in the Negev and even the IDF's forces, including the reduction of the number of regular service soldiers.

The orders from Israeli industry will be reduced to the point where the future of the plants will be endangered. Defense establishment officials said that any 1-billion-pound cut in orders will mean unemployment for 1,000 people. The IDF regards the cuts with gravity.

The cabinet will discuss the cuts affair this week. It seems that the debate will be most serious. So far it is clear that Minister Sharon's status has been strengthened. However, a senior minister expressed astonishment that such a central issue in the duties performed by the prime minister was commissioned to another minister. Those astonished ministers asked whether Mr Begin will in the future also submit issues connected to the Defense Ministry to the decision of Mr Sharon.

Army Departments Report Savings

TA170757 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] In connection with the defense budget debate, the army spokesman's office has issued a statement about the savings made in fiscal 1979. The spokesman said the Quartermaster Department has saved 3 billion pounds through efficient allocation of oil and food and the using of equipment removed from the Sinai. The army's Manpower Department said it has saved more than 1.3 billion pounds through cutbacks in various programs.

JUDAEA, SAMARIA MAYORS PROTEST MOVEMENT RESTRICTIONS

TA142039 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] The Judaea and Samaria mayors issued a statement tonight in which they protest that the military government has not allowed them to visit Ramallah Mayor Karim Khalaf on his sickbed in Ramallah hospital. They are also protesting that the investigation of the assassination attempts against the mayors is being conducted slowly and has been fruitless.

Our correspondent says that today the military government prevented three Samaria mayors from entering Ramallah and seized their identity cards. The mayors were also prevented from entering the city by a side road. The military government has informed our correspondent that the mayors were asked by the military governors to announce in advance where they wished to go whenever they left their towns and the three mayors from Samaria have violated this instruction.

Today in the Ramallah municipal building there was a meeting of a number of mayors from the district. The military government instructed the Al-Birah mayor this morning that he was forbidden to leave his town even to go to Ramallah.

Mayors To Be Prosecuted

TA150601 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] This morning the military government will end most of the restrictions on crossing the Jordan River bridges. The restrictions were imposed on Hebron residents after the terrorist attack in the Hadassah building. As of today Hebron residents will be allowed to cross the bridges as well as receive summer visits. However, truck traffic in Hebron is still limited.

The military government is starting legal proceedings against three mayors from Samaria who yesterday made an attempt to visit Karim Khalaf in the Ramallah hospital without permission. The mayors were from Tulkarm, Qalqilyah and 'Anabta. They violated a regulation stipulating that their district was a closed area and people were not allowed to leave it without permission and prior notification. Last night the three mayors were summoned by police, questioned and then released on bail.

ISRAELIS WITH VISAS FOR USSR TOLD VISAS CANCELED

TA160700 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Dozens of Israelis who received visas to enter the Soviet Union for the Moscow games have received notification from the Soviet Embassy in Vienna that the visas have been canceled. Some of the Israelis had even paid part of their expenses.

SOVIET JOURNALISTS REPORTEDLY VISIT LEBANON'S HADDAD

TA141936 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1917 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Metulla, 14 June--Two Soviet journalists, Valdimir (Kopylyn) and Oleg (Arzolov), visited militia commander Maj Sa'ad Haddad in Marj 'Uyun in southern Lebanon on Friday. UNIFIL officers accompanied the journalists to Major Haddad's territory. The two Soviet journalists said that they are preparing a documentary film on the situation in Lebanon and wanted to have first-hand knowledge of events in southern Lebanon. Accompanied by Major Haddad, the journalists visited the Voice of Hope radio station in Marj 'Uyun. In a conversation with Israeli journalists, the two Soviet journalists expressed an interest in Kibbutz and Moshav and the differences between them.

HURVITZ FACTION ESTABLISHES ELECTION HEADQUARTERS

TA160758 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 16 Jun 80 p 3

[Text] This may not be connected with Minister Hurvitz' absence from the Cabinet meeting yesterday and his disappearance for 6 hours, yet it may still not be accidental that at the end of last week the Likud Rafi faction headed by Yiga'el Hurvitz decided to set up an election headquarters to prepare for a possible run on an independent list for the next Knesset elections.

Although the finance minister reiterated that he has the full backing of the government and especially the prime minister for his economic policy, Hurvitz' confidents say there is a reasonable fear that Hurvitz' mission will fail, mainly due to the difficulties his colleagues place in his path. One of minister Hurvitz' confidants said yesterday: "The test will be this week on the issue of the defense budget cut. If Hurvitz fails to convince, he will go home."

LABOR PARTY ASSOCIATION FORMED FOR ELECTION OF PERES

TA162135 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] A citizens' association for the election of Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres to the premiership was established within the Labor Party. This is reported by our correspondent on party affairs Nisim Mish'al. The association will be headed by Attorney Mikha'el Tiron and it will include various personalities, including Hayim Herzog, Yosi Sarid and Yosef Teqo'a.

BRIEFS

EARLY 1980 IMPORT RATE--Imports to Israel rose by 18 percent during the first 5 months of 1980 as compared to the same period last year. The imports totaled $3.04 billion. Fuel constituted 32 percent of the imports and this is double the percentage of fuel imports over the same period last year. [Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 11 Jun 80 TA]

TOGO'S FOREIGN MINISTER'S SPEECH AT OAU COMMITTEE MEETING

AB161255 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Togolese Foreign Minister Akakpo-Ahianyo's speech at the opening session of the OAU Committee of 19 on the liberation of southern Africa held in Lome on 15 June--recorded]

[Excerpts] This present meeting, coming after the Addis Ababa meeting, should be the ultimate step of our reflections on the strategy which will henceforth guide our assistance to countries and liberation movements fighting in the southern part of our continent. The new strategy for the liberation of southern Africa should, no doubt, be a strategy of development. This should not be a petition of principle, but the conviction of a militant.

The OAU economic summit held recently in Lagos decided on the establishment of large regional groupings as the basis for a larger African economic community. By recommending the establishment of an economic community, a solid base for collective autonomy, among southern Africa states, we are elaborating a strategy which will make the states of this region a stronghold likely to give freedom fighters in southern Africa a reliable shield against the blows of the apartheid regime.

The strategy of regular assistance of liberation movements has become obsolete since the situation has changed with the independence of Zimbabwe. The apartheid regime, feeling more and more isolated, is likely to become more and more aggressive. Its subversive actions will only become more deadly. We must, therefore, oppose it with a global strategy. The Frontline States should be able to provide reliable bases for the liberation movements in Namibia and in South Africa itself. That is why we keep on repeating that the new strategy in southern Africa should be a development strategy so as to enable the independent states of the region to counteract the strategy of apartheid through the power of freedom, independence and solidarity.

I would like to state here the two objectives of our actions, namely; first, to draw up a new strategy aimed at strengthening the liberation struggle in Namibia on the one hand, and hasten the elimination of apartheid and racism in southern Africa, on the other hand; secondly, to update the needs as well as the formula whereby more effective assistance to the Frontline States can be provided.

Follow ministers and distinguished delegates, our strategy to achieve these objectives should be centered on three elements: To mobilize international solidarity; to bring awareness to the African peoples and lastly to set up a series of actions aimed at strengthening the economies of the Frontline States.

Only yesterday, South Africa was surrounded by a colonial empire which has since [few words indistinct]. This has affected the nature and the new significance of the struggle. Our action should assign itself three distinct objectives: First, humanitarian assistance for the different people who have sought refuge in other countries should be pursued and intensified; secondly military assistance in its various forms should also be intensified and strengthened in order to adapt itself to the new conditions and exigencies of the struggle. But this double intervention can only attain the established goals if it is developed within the framework of a long-term economic strategy.

OAU HUMAN RIGHTS MEETING IN BANJUL ADJOURNS

AB161810 Paris AFP in English 1630 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Banjul, Gambia, June 16 (AFP)--An Organization of African Unity (OAU) conference on human rights adjourned here sine die today without completing its work on a draft charter for human rights in Africa.

Conference sources said that ministers attending the week-long conference recommended that a second meeting should be held here before the end of the year to finish work on the draft.

Observers said that the main obstacles encountered during this first meeting were the result of the different political systems and conceptions of human rights in various parts of the continent as well as the different priorities given by OAU members to the charter.

During the debates delegates adopted the preamble and 11 of 65 draft articles, including those covering the right to life, information, justice, religious freedom and the prohibition of torture.

A total of 37 of the OAU's 50 member states were represented.

FAO OFFICIAL SEES LOCUST THREAT TO WEST, CENTRAL AFRICA

AB162146 Paris AFP in French 1819 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Dakar, 16 Jun (AFP)--The political and military situation in Chad is the source of a serious threat to central and west Africa: an invasion of migratory locusts. As a matter of fact, according to Mr Rafik Skaf, an FAO official in charge of the protection of plants in Africa, the situation in Chad had prevented any intervention in order to check the locust population explosion that began in 1978.

Now, Mr Skaf said in a statement to the UN Information Service in Dakar, the multiplication of locusts has rapidly increased and thousands of them were seen some thousand kilometers from their place of birth. They swarmed into Nigeria in March and into Cameroon in May.

Unless remedial measures are taken immediately, the FAO official stated, many countries may be invaded in the next few months. Such an invasion, he added, would terribly affect the already disastrous food situation of Africa.

Mr Skaf has left Dakar for Nigeria and Cameroon.

START OF PAN-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY OPERATIONS DELAYED

NC070954 Paris AFP in English 0948 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Lusaka, June 7, (AFP)--The PAN-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY will not be able to begin operations in time for the summit of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) next month as hoped because only six of 49 OAU members have paid their assessment for the agency's budget, a Zambian official said.

John Banda, deputy minister for information and radio, was quoted by the ZAMBIAN NEWS AGENCY on his return from Dakar, Senegal, where he attended the ministerial meeting of the Pan-African agency.

Mr Banda said that Zambia, which was assessed 56,000 dollars for the budget, was among the countries that had not paid.

He said that the agency also did not have enough staff as yet.

The OAU summit will be in Freetown, Sierra Leone.

SOMALIA

LOCAL GOVERNMENT MINISTER CITES REFUGEE FIGURES

LD161900 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1400 GMT 16 Jun 80 EA

[Summary] Local Government and Rural Development Minister Jama Mohamed Ghalif today gave a press conference in Mogadishu at which he announced that as of 10 June this year there were 723,000 refugees in 26 camps in four regions of Somalia. Twice this number of refugees were scattered throughout the towns and villages of the country.

UGANDA

MILTON OBOTE ADDRESSES UPC RALLY AT MBALE

LD142054 [illegible]pala Domestic Service in English 1215 GMT 14 Jun 80 EA

[Former Ugandan President Dr Milton Obote's address to Uganda People's Congress Rally at Uhuru Park, Mbale--live]

[Excerpts] Our so-called compatriots, after staging their fraud at Moshi, came to Uganda and pretended to be very appreciative of Tanzanian efforts to liberate our country. You heard them at the first rally and in subsequent rallies throughout Uganda. Now today, Yusufu Lule, the first president after liberation; Godfrey Binaisa, the second president after liberation; Dan Nabudere, then secretary for political and diplomatic commission of the Uganda National Liberation Front; and Edward Rugumayo, chairman of the National Consultative Council [NCC] until recently, are today bitterly opposed and bitterly against Tanzania, and particularly against the president of Tanzania. Only yesterday they were praising Mwalimu Julius Nyerere and they were praising Tanzanian efforts in liberating our country. They have gone back to what they were in 1971 [laughter] and they have gone back to what they were on 1 January at their Nairobi meeting.

It is also significant that, except for Binaisa, all the others are now in Nairobi. That is another example of the politics of intrigues and the politics of opportunism. [laughter] In the politics of intrigues and the politics of opportunism, if you do not get what you want, you condemn everything. [laughter]

But if you get by force what you want, you shut up everybody.

Now, what about Idi Amin? Recently there was a big report of an interview given by Amin in an Arab country to a BBC reporter. The interview was broadcast by the BBC and given big publicity in the Kenyan newspapers. Amin said many things in that interview and also previously. The important matter to note is that Amin has declared that he would want to come back and serve under President Yusufu Lule. I have not heard, and I'm sure no Ugandan has heard, Brother Prof Lule condemning or refusing that offer by Idi Amin. In the case of the President Binaisa, he strove most strenuously during his presidency to release all Amin's gangsters from prison and those gangsters who were in Mbale Prison were released at the beginning of May this year by Godfrey Binaisa.

It was true that the coup was engineered by the Israelis. And Ugandans should never forget the havoc done by the Israelis and their puppet Idi Amin. Without the Israeli support, Amin's coup would never have succeeded. It is disturbing that while that havoc remains fresh in our minds, Uganda under President Binaisa saw it fit to send Ugandans to train in Israel. I urge that we the people of Uganda must appeal to the Military Commission and to the government to sever all relations with the state of Israel.

Here at home I urge forgiveness for all our people who, for whatever reason, supported Amin but committed no crimes.

We must resolve to assure one another that revenge of any kind is a negation of the spirit of our liberation. Let the people of West Nile, and in particular the Kakwa, live in peace and with no fear. Let all Ugandans assure them that Amin's crimes were not committed by the West Nilers nor by the Kakwa. Let the Christians assure the Muslims that Amin's crimes cannot and will never be pressed on the heads of our Muslim population [applause]. Let all those who oppose Amin assure those who supported him and (?even) those who wavered from supporting the opposition and vice versa assure each other that the past is forgiven [applause].

Fellow citizens, you all know about the position in our country, destruction brought about by the regime of murder and terror can be seen in every part of Uganda and amongst all communities. It follows, therefore, that to get this country back to prosperity and stability, every part of Uganda and every community and every political grouping should be involved in the challenge of rehabilitation and reconstruction.

Fellow citizens, despite enormous problems of rehabilitation, these problems can be overcome. The keys to that goal in overcoming the problems are the correct identification of our priorities, reconciliation and joint and individual efforts, security for all is a matter of topmost priority. This is a joint responsibility for all of us and the government.

Whoever harbors a gunman will be (?shunning) his responsibility. Whoever reports to the authorities anyone in possession of illegal arms will be exercising his responsibility. Without forgiveness and reconciliation, many of our people (?will be forced) to live in fear of revenge and will adopt illegal means to defend themselves.

Let us all harbor the belief that every Ugandan should have the freedom to live his life. The politicians have a special responsibility in this difficult time.

Any politician who incites group to hate group is bankrupt of all political ideas. Any politician who cannot forgive and cannot reconcile his differences with others is a positive danger to our future well-being and an obstacle to our rehabilitation.

In the forthcoming elections my party, the Uganda People's Congress, shall propose and advocate moderate policies. Policies shall be for the quickest possible rehabilitation--the rehabilitation of our economy, of our industrial base, schools and health services and of the public service, including the police force.

In that connection I want to declare to you my own position. My position in the politics of Uganda, as far as I am concerned, shall be immaterial. [applause] I have not returned home with greed for power.

I repeat: I have not returned home with greed for power.

When my brother Yusufu Lule was elected at Moshi to lead the new Uganda, I gave him my fullest support. I had two long conversations with President Lule. The first, which lasted a whole day, was before the Moshi Conference. The second was after the Moshi Conference and it was on the evening of 6 April last year. On that evening I urged him to form a government of national reconciliation. The last time I saw President Lule was on 9 June 1979 at Mwanza. There again I pledged to him my support for his government. I made it clear to him that he should feel free to approach me, should there be anything he thought my help was required. [as heard]

Eleven days later I heard that Dan Nabudere and Edward Rugumayo had manipulated the NCC, which then had 30 members, to overthrow President Lule's government. I had no prior knowledge of the removal of President Lule nor of his replacement by President Binaisa. But soon after Godfrey Binaisa took office, I sent him messages of support. I urged him to get out of Entebbe state hour and tour the districts. And first he was reluctant, but later through the activities of Crispus Rwakasisi, who is here with us, President Binaisa agreed to tour the districts. In July last year, President Binaisa made a statement which was broadcast on Radio Uganda and published in the press.

And that statement disturbed me quite a bit. He said that he was nor warming the seat for me. But what disturbed me was this: That my return home was impossible [laughter] and that if I returned he would not find it possible to provide security for me. My humble response was to send him messages requesting for a meeting with him. When he went to Lusaka for the Commonwealth Conference I joined him there and we met for 3 hours.

The first thing I told President Binaisa after we had cordially greeted one another was try to be a president. [laughter and applause] Try to be a president. Do not make childish statements on radio. I told him that I stated in 1971 that I would work for the overthrow of Idi Amin and not, repeat not, for the overthrow of any other president of Uganda. I told him to concentrate on his work and to forget about me being a danger or a rival for his office. And I think we had 3 hours of fruitful discussions. The last matter we discussed was about my return home. I asked the president whether it would be possible for me to spend the 1979 Christmas season at home. He responded by way of aggression. He said: You are at home. [laughter] I said: Yes, of course, and he promised to get in touch with me. He never did after this.

In conclusion, fellow citizens, I am back home to make my humble contribution. [applause] I am back home to make my humble contribution to the rehabilitation of our country. I am not back home for office and not for wealth. I am a servant of the people. Thank you. [applause]

MUSEVENI PRAISES NYERERE AT UPM GATHERING

LD142132 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 14 Jun 80 EA

[Excerpt] The interim chairman of the Uganda Patriotic Movement, Mr Yoweri Museveni, has said that the Uganda National Liberation Army, assisted by their Tanzanian brothers, fought to recover democracy in Uganda, adding that the Ugandans that are against democracy will be swept by a tornado.

Mr Museveni said this at the city square in Kampala at the launching of the Uganda Patriotic Movement [UPM].

Mr Museveni paid tribute to Mwalimu Nyerere for his role in liberating Uganda from the hands of fascist Idi Amin, emphasizing that the friendship of Uganda and Tanzania was proved by the blood that was shed for the common enemy. Those who oppose, Mr Museveni said, do so because they suffer from inferiority complex.

On the political problems of Uganda, Mr Museveni blamed Ugandans who seek political advantage and appealed to Ugandans to (?think about) Uganda's political destiny.

On security, Mr Museveni said that the Military Commission, of which he is the vice chairman, was determined to end insecurity in Uganda long before elections.

The chairman regretted that the people who liberated this country were from certain districts but that the army of Uganda should be national and nonpartisan.

On foreign policy, Mr Museveni said that if his party is voted into office, his government will be nonaligned, will believe in cooperation with the neighbors, the rest of Africa and other world organizations and will also encourage and support countries struggling to liberate themselves.

On the economic policy, the chairman said that his party believes in mixed economy and will encourage both private and foreign investors to build a national economy that is currently in shambles.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY CHAIRMAN ADDRESSES RALLY

LD161150 Kampala Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 16 Jun 80 EA

[Excerpts] The interim chairman of the DP [Democratic Party] Mr Paul (?Kawanga) Semwogerere, has called on the people of Uganda regardless of their religions, tribe or political orientation to come together to insure that they have a good government at the end of elections in September.

Addressing thousands of cheering supporters in Bushenyi Town, Mr Semwogerere emphasized that the people of Uganda now have a challenge of insuring that their children in future live in freedom and democracy of tyranny and slavery. "We are about to decide," he declared, "whether our children get education and lead a decent life or become bayaye [urchins]. We have got to decide," he went on, "Whether we should be led by people elected by the people or imposed on us by the gun."

He said DP is now poised for victory in September. He said DP is growing from strength to strength every day and, at the moment, is sure of winning all constituencies in Busoga, Buganda and Ankole. Mr Semwogerere said DP is also doing very well in Acholi, Teso, Lango, Arua and Madi districts. "I have now enough confidence in a DP victory in September," he told the cheering party supporters.

Earlier, Mr Semwogerere announced that DP had warmly welcomed a message delivered to him at the meeting by an NCC [National Consultative Council] member from Bushenyi, Mr (?Muchangwa), that UPM [Uganda Patriotic Movement] wants to work with DP to insure victory in September. Mr Semwogerere hoped that the cooperation between the two parties will have become so close that by September UPM will be in a position to vote for DP candidates.

Mr Semwogerere reiterated that DP will try to accommodate as many good people as possible in its administration, regardless of their tribe, political orientation or religion.

Allaying fears among Moslems, Mr Semwogerere assured them that they will be welcome in the rank and file of the party or government. He also assured members of the security forces that they will be kept on in their jobs if DP comes to power.

GUIDELINES ISSUED FOR BROADCASTS BY POLITICAL PARTIES

LD161554 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 16 Jun 80 EA

[Text] The chairman of the Military Commission, Mr Paulo Muwanga, has directed that all statements and announcements originating from members of the various political parties and sent to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting should be accepted for broadcast only if they have been endorsed by one of the three top officials at the party secretariat of the respective party.

Names of the three secretariat officials, including sample signatures from each of the secretariats, should be sent to the Ministry of Information immediately. Mr Muwanga said this will help to eliminate the conflicting and unauthorized statements which have been witnessed of late.

The chairman also directed the live coverage on Radio Uganda will be broadcast only to address by national heads of the national political parties on request in advance by the respective party secretariat.

Air Time Promised

LD161142 Kampala Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 17 Jun 80 EA

[Text] The minister of information and broadcasting, Dr David Anyoti, has reiterated that all national political parties and their leaders will continue to be availed [as heard] the national radio and television, where they can propagate their party principles, objectives and programs and election manifestos for Ugandans.

The minister warned however that national political leaders must refrain from using the radio and television to defame political opponents or incite people to hated or violence against each other.

MILITARY COMMISSION: BINAISA IN GOOD HEALTH

LD161524 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 16 Jun 80 EA

[Text] The Military Commission has stated that Mr Godfrey Binaisa, who was relieved of his duties as president of Uganda on 13 May this year, is safe and in good health.

In a press statement issued in Kampala today the Military Commission said Mr Binaisa listens to news through the radio and television and has been in contact with members of his family.

He will from now on, the statement added, be allowed to receive visitors, including friends and relatives and a doctor of his own choice will be assigned to him. He is also free to have food of his taste and have access to reading material.

According to the statement, the ex-president is living in a fully-furnished house with servants and guards until such time as all suspected illegal monetary transactions in which he was alleged to have been involved during the time of his presidency and other irregularities are compiled by the relevant authorities. This exercise will be completed in due course.

Mr Binaisa, if cleared, will be free to contest the forthcoming elections.

CONGO

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED FOLLOWING CONGO-BURUNDI TALKS

AB161622 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] The meeting of the Congolese-Burundi Joint Commission, which opened in Brazzaville last Friday, ended this morning. The Burundi delegation was led by His Excellency Edouard Nzambimana, member of the Political Bureau, chairman of the Economic and Financial Affairs Commission of the Central Committee of the Union for National Progress and minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, while the Congolese delegation was led by Comrade Pierre Nze, member of the Political Bureau in Charge of External Relations and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation. At the end of the meeting, a final communique was issued and was read by the head of the delegation of Congolese experts, member of the Central Committee and head of the Political Division of the party Foreign Relations Department, Comrade Pascal (Samua Labadia Samolor):

[Begin recording] The two parties thoroughly examined the relations between their two countries. They determined the situation of the cooperation between the two countries and reiterated their common determination to promote it in the interest of the Burundian and Congolese peoples in order to further strengthen their historic bonds of brotherhood, friendship and militant solidarity.

The two parties noted with real satisfaction that great prospects exist for the further development of their cooperation in the economic, cultural, scientific and technical fields. In this connection and in order to permanently establish structures that can help promote their cooperation, the two parties signed a general agreement on cooperation and a protocol agreement relating to the creation of a great joint commission. Moreover, in order to concretize the cooperation between the Union for National Progress, UPRONA, and the Congolese Labor Party, PCT, the two parties signed an agreement relating to a joint action program. They expressed their support for the plan of action adopted by the OAU economic summit conference held in Lagos in April 1980, which strongly recommended economic complementarity and consultations between African states in order to insure the continent's economic emancipation.

After carefully examining the major international problems, the two parties expressed concern about development of the current international situation, as well as about the dangers threatening peace in Africa and the rest of the world. They thoroughly discussed the situation prevailing on our continent and expressed concern about the Chadian drama. In this connection, they reaffirmed that application of the Lagos accords by the various factions is the only way to a peaceful solution of the Chadian problem. The two parties also expressed concern about the increasing number of hotbeds of tension in Africa and the world, which are detrimental to the peaceful coexistence of states and to the atmosphere of peace and dialogue in which people can work for a more just and equitable economic order.

The two parties expressed great satisfaction about the independence of Zimbabwe. The birth of a new, independent state in southern Africa constitutes a major step toward the total independence of that part of the continent. They expressed great concern about the deterioration of the situation in South Africa, which is characterized by blind repression against the people subjected to apartheid and racial discrimination. They declared support for the national liberation movements and called for the intensification of the armed struggle. They expressed happiness about the summoning of an OAU-UN conference on sanctions against South Africa.

Concerning Namibia, the two parties reiterated their support for SWAPO, which they consider the only legitimate representative of the Namibian people. The condemned South Africa's delaying tactics aimed at obstructing the implementation of the UN plan on Namibia.

On behalf of the president of the Republic of Burundi, His Excellency Col Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, Minister Edouard Nzambimana and the members of his delegation expressed their very sincere gratitude to President Denis Sassou-N'Guesso, the Congolese people and their party and government for the warm and fraternal reception accorded them throughout their stay in the People's Republic of the Congo. In the name of the Government of the Republic of Burundi, His Excellency Edouard Nzambimana invited Comrade Pierre Nze to pay an official visit to the Republic of Burundi. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

ZAIRE

UGANDAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES WITH MESSAGE FOR MOBUTU

AB161750 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1510 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Kinshasa, 16 Jun (AZAP)--The Ugandan minister of foreign affairs, Mr Otema Alimadi, arrived in Kinshasa this morning with a message from the chairman of the Military Commission, Mr Paulo Muwanga, to the founding president of the MPR and president of the republic, Citizen Mobutu Sese Seko.

Mr Otema told AZAP that his visit to Kinshasa also falls within the framework of strengthening the good neighborly and brotherly relations between Zaire and Uganda.

On the situation prevailing in his country now, Mr Otema said that everything has returned to the normal and that the safety of persons and property is guaranteed by the Military Commission.

The Ugandan foreign minister was welcomed by the secretary of state for foreign affairs, Citizen Bolela Wa Boende, and by the Ugandan ambassador to Zaire, Mr Emmanuel Sendawula.

Meets With Karl-i-Bond

AB161756 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1640 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Kinshasa, 16 Jun (AZAP)--The state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation, Citizen Nguza Karl-i-Bond, today received in his office Mr Otema Alimadi and Mr Picho Oweny, respectively foreign minister of regional cooperation of Uganda, who arrived in Kinshasa this morning from Kampala.

On his talks with his Zairian counterpart, Mr Alimadi indicated that the brief discussion dealt with the relations of brotherhood and cooperation existing between Zaire and Uganda.

The secretary of state for foreign affairs, Citizen Bolela Wa Boende, and the Ugandan ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Zaire, Mr Emmanuel Sendaula, were present at the talks.

The two Ugandan ministers will leave Kinshasa tomorrow for Bujumbura, Burundi.

IVORY COAST

NATIONAL COUNCIL MEETS ON ECONOMIC, POLITICAL SITUATION

AB131035 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 13 Jun 80 pp 18, 19

[Text] The head of state, President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, yesterday presided over an enlarged National Council meeting at the presidential palace from 1000 to 1400. The head of state was surrounded by all the members of the Political Bureau. Facing them were the members of the government and the Steering Committee, the general secretaries of the various party branches and representatives of all the nation's socio-economic classes. The very large crowd expected in view of the importance of the topics to be discussed necessitated the construction of a tent with a cinema screen for the retransmission of the proceedings at the meeting to those who could not find room in the crowded National Council hall. There were three points on the council's agenda: Our country's economic and financial situation, the political situation--the need to adapt the party's structures to present realities and the resultant need for the complete democratization of the entire political machinery--and finally the reasons behind the deliberate silence over the alleged threats of coup d'etat. On all these points, important decisions were taken and answers given to the speculations of the public.

Economic and financial situation: Our country is considered a realistic and hard-working one. The government has always been able to balance its budgets; it has never turned to the outside world for means to balance its budgets; neither has it ever asked any country whatsoever for any treasury aid. The agriculture has been so diversified that from our Fourth World position, we have now shifted to the first position among the cocoa producing countries of the world. We have maintained our third and second positions respectively among the world's coffee and palm oil exporting countries. In Africa, we occupy the first position as far as banana and pineapple production is concerned. We also produce rubber.

The road network has been extended and the Abidjan-Korhogo and San Pedro-Man roads have been surfaced to a large extent. Dams have been built. Thus, everything seemed to be running very smoothly when the head of state decided to undertake a tour of the interior of the country beginning with the north. This was in 1974. He was greatly pained to note the great disparity in economic and social development between our brothers in the north and the people in the priviledged regions: There were not enough schools and dispensaries; only a few centers had piped water; the bridges were wooden ones and the roads were not adequately maintained. He therefore decided to "cure" the people of these regions, and especially the youth, of the itch to leave for the coast; he did this by working for national solidarity through an urgent program of development of the regions visited. Thanks to this solidarity program, our brothers in the north can now feel that they are full citizens.

Informed that there would be a shortage of sugar in 1980 and 1981, the government decided to build 10 sugar refineries which would produce sugar for the local market as well as provide employment for 50,000 workers. That is bread for some 500,000 persons considering the size of our families. The factories would also enable us to become a significant exporter of this essential commodity.

We must, however, recognize the fact that while this situation prompted us to be optimistic, our state enterprises had deficits which made reforms necessary. The State Ministry in Charge of State Enterprises carried out investigations whose results have been most drastic.

The measures: Some measures of redress have been adopted. As far as doctrines are concerned, the liberal regime has been reaffirmed as the basis of our idea of the state and all our institutions must always insure respect for the right of free enterprises. The state is not a speculative enterpreneur, industrialist or trader.

As far as the legal field is concerned, a bill has been submitted which will put an end to the statutory mess of the state organizations known as state enterprises on the one hand and the public establishments on the other. The state enterprises which have maintained their position will keep their names and status while the others will be classified into two categories: Public administrative establishments (EPA) and public industrial and commercial establishments (EPIC).

State firms and national public establishments are organs created by the executive powers and as instruments of the executive they are under the final control of Parliament. It is therefore abnormal for their administrative councils to comprise members of Parliament who not only participate in administration but vote administrative laws. The principle of separation of powers will be restored.

Although their status differs, all state officials in national firms and establishments will henceforth be paid on the same scales as those in the general administration. The only differences will be allowances which will vary according to individual circumstances. If there are fringe benefits attached to certain functions these will be only for those in highly responsible posts on an individual basis and the beneficiaries will receive corresponding allowance to enable them to pay their rent, water and electricity bills themselves at reasonable government-controlled rates. In addition, the number and quality of official cars will henceforth conform to the administrative norms instituted in accordance with Presidential Decree No. 1287 of 14 January 1979.

Finally these measures will be rigorously and firmly applied by the ministers in charge. It has often been thought and whispered that the humane nature of the president of the republic is an obstacle to the punishment of undisciplined elements. In reality, this legend is merely evoked by those who hate to make unpleasant decisions. This shirking of responsibility must stop. In the present situation it will no longer be tolerable for ministers to allow the lack of discipline and mismanagement to go unpunished.

First, state firms will no longer be in full control of their management. Although they will continue to control their own management affairs through their administrative councils, this system of control will be reinforced by a ministerial committee which will meet regularly to enable the ministers to inspect the accomplishment of the tasks assigned to the state firms.

Concerning public establishments, they will no longer be administrated by administrative councils as these institutions create too much confusion in the administration of these large autonomous public services. These establishments will henceforth be provided with consultative management commissions which will be chaired directly by the ministers or their representatives so that they may gain better knowledge of their responsibilities.

The state firms, which totaled 36, have been reduced to 7, namely Air-Ivoire, CSSPPA [Fund for the Stabilization and Support of the Prices of Agricultural Products], Palmindustries, Petroci [Ivory Coast Petroleum Company], Sitram [Ivory Coast Marine Transport Company], Sodemi [Ivory Coast Mining Development Company] and Sodesucre [Company for the Development of Sugarcane Plantations and the Industrialization and Marketing of Sugar].

All the others have either been accorded a different status or they have been dissolved. Those which have been changed will either be transformed into national public establishments, administrative public establishments (EPA) or industrial and commercial public establishments (EPIC) and they will pursue the same administrative and productive activities but under new, more rigorous management conditions; in other words they will be "disassimilated" and restored to their true legal status as mixed-economy companies, such as the BNDA [National Agricultural Development Bank] of the CCI [Chamber of Commerce and Industry].

The others have been purely and simply dissolved either because they no longer meet current demands or that their management has unresolved control problems, for example the BNETD [National Office for Technical Development Studies], Sicofrel [Ivorian Company for the Marketing of Fruits and Vegetables], Soderiz [Company for the Development of Rice Production], and PAC [expansion unknown--chain of retail stores].

They have also been dissolved because their situation in their sector of activity is too marginal or precarious, as in the case of the BNEC [National Savings and Credit Bank], Sonafi [National Financing Company], Seitho [expansion unknown], or simply because their initial mission has virtually been completed, as in the case of the ARSD [Southwest Region Development Authority] and the AVB [Bandama Valley Development Authority]. Obviously when state firms are liquidated the procedures are carried out in a rational and just manner by respecting commitments with partners and external users and by seeking humane solutions to the problem of unemployment.

National public establishments, be they EPA's or EPIC's, are state services which are similar to all other public services. The only difference being that they have a distinct personality and administrative structure, although they are governed by the same administrative regulations such as the need to prepare an annual budget, to use computers and employ an accountant to carry out (?internal audits), and prepare a balance sheet. With regard to the EPIC's, these regulations are less strict in view of its special constraints. The public establishments sector has been enlarged in view of the addition of transformed companies. Actually the EPA's now number 46 instead of 35, and there are 17 EPIC's instead of 3, thus making a total of 63.

Certain public establishments will fuse into one body, namely the BDI [Industrial Development Office], the OPEI [National Office for the Promotion of Ivorian Enterprises] and the Guarantee Fund for Ivorian Enterprises as their services have been handicapped up until now, either because their activities overlap with each other or because they are isolated. Their fusion will help to reunite their efforts and they will become more dynamic and realistic in their actions, which include research in promotion and creation in the sector of small-scale enterprises.

Also, as an efficiency measure, there will no longer be a plurality of chairmanships for the councils of administration of mixed-economy companies and firms.

"We are capable of redressing this situation," the head of state said, "and we have gained total confidence abroad and we want to remain ourselves," by being vigilant and finding adequate solutions to our problems ourselves.

We have been in the forefront of democracy in Africa, but although we have progressed in the economic and social fields, we have regressed in the political field. "This is unacceptable," the head of state said. We must therefore take hold of ourselves and put the train of democracy back on its tracks.

In the past, the people supported their leaders because they met their legitimate aspirations. There was a team spirit at the time which enlivened the entire struggle. That was how we gained our independence. Ivorians must therefore feel concerned about the decisions taken, which is why the "old man" has decided to face his responsibilities in the party. He intends to develop the team spirit which unites in active solidarity and condemns the spirit of competition which divides.

The Congress Will Take Place in September

The party congress scheduled for the second half of September will take place in Abidjan, while a pre-congress will be convened in August in Yamoussoukro. This congress will be preceded by the election of new secretary generals of all party branches, which itself will be preceded by the election of new village and ward committees.

Village and ward committees will be democratically elected under the chairmanship of the prefects or sub-prefects or their representatives. The latter will not use their administrative post to support any of the candidates.

The secretaries general will be elected by the village or ward committees at the level of prefectures and sub-prefectures.

"Once the secretaries general are elected, the congress will take place," the head of state indicated adding that he will then submit his report as secretary.

Presidential elections will be held immediately thereafter, but separate from legislative ones. No national list will be presented anymore. Our people are mature and should give proof of their political maturity by making the good choice. All those elected will sit at the National Assembly as deputies of the PDCI-RDA. A majority voting system will be used in the first round, namely half of the votes plus one, whereas a relative majority system will be used in the second round. The number of deputies will be increased from 120 to 147.

After the legislative elections, municipal elections will take place also under the same conditions, that is democratically. The political bureau will not recommend anyone.

"I would like to ask you to show the world that you are mature enough for true democracy. There will be no winner or loser, the sole winner being the country," the president declared, adding, "on the eve of elections, I will make an appeal to the nation and I hope it will heed my appeal."

Reasons for Deliberate Silence on the Alledged Coup Attempts

"There has never been any plot or attempted coup in the Ivory Coast," the head of state firmly declared. In 1963, the case was that of an envious individual who wanted a post of high responsibility. The Sio affair, in the final analysis, was also an odious crime. Captain Sio is now serving his sentence. As for the recent "Oulai" affair, which was spread by the lovers of sensational news, it is only an incidental news item.

In fact, knowing he would be arrested for embezzlement, Oulai wanted to fool his compatriots, telling them that he was about to overthrow the government. He met only with his fellow countrymen who sent him away and denounced him. All the civilian and military cadres from his region have since then sent support motions to the president of the republic, in which they condemned his criminal deed and renewed their pledge of their faithful attachment to the head of state, the party and the government's structures. Oulai will therefore face a military tribunal on charges of embezzlement since, henceforth, in this country members of the police and the military will be judged before that tribunal. In fact, the truth is that Oulai was alone. And one cannot overthrow a government alone.

"If we can close our ranks, if we can love one another, if we conduct a frank dialogue and behave as brother Ivorians, if we can realize all this in the union of hearts and minds, God will help us," the head of state said. Concluding, "We are presently in the dark and our desire is to propel the Ivory Coast into the light in order to make her a member of the community of the world's democratic nations."

FIVE-NATION MINISUMMIT HELD IN YAMOUSSOUKRO

AB162100 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Four African heads of state have just visited Yamoussoukro, the head of state's native village. They are presidents Sekou Toure of Guinea, Siaka Stevens of Sierra Leone, Eyadema of Togo and Samuel Doe of Liberia, who discussed problems of common interest with the head of state. Following is a report from Yamoussoukro by our correspondent, (Quattara Yonzie);

[Begin recording] The Yamoussoukro summit meeting lasted only a few hours. The four heads of state, who were guests of President Houphouet-Boigny, left shortly before 1900. Their stay in the Ivory Coast was therefore very short. They arrived in the head of state's native village late in the morning. General Eyadema of Togo, who was the first, arrived at 1100. He was followed one after the other by Guinean President Sekou Toure, Liberia's Samuel Doe and Sierra Leonean President Siaka Stevens, who arrived at about 1300. Shortly after, President Houphouet-Boigny and his guests went to the presidential residence, where they had lunch. The working session began at 1600 in the circular hall of the guest house. The discussions between the heads of state, which lasted for almost two hours, took place behind closed doors. Only two ministers--the Ivorian and Liberian foreign ministers--took part in the discussions. No communique was issued after this minisummit meeting, nor was any statement made. Sources close to the president of the republic have stated, however, that it was at the request of the Ivorian president that the four heads of state come to Yamoussoukro and that the discussions concerned problems of common interest to the five countries represented. [end recording]

LIBERIA

DOE RETURNS FROM IVORY COAST WORKING SUMMIT

AB170742 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2200 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Excerpt] The head of state and chairman of the People's Redemption Council, M Sgt Samuel Doe, returned to Monrovia this evening from his 1-day working visit to the neighboring republic of the Ivory Coast. News reports say the Liberian leader met behind closed doors in Ivory today with the presidents of the Ivory Coast, Guinea, Togo and Sierra Leone. On Saturday head of state Doe made a similar working visit to Sierra Leone, where he and President Siaka Stevens held fruitful discussions.

FURTHER DETAILS ON ARREST OF TOLBERT'S SON REPORTED

AB161038 Paris AFP in English 0922 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Monrovia, 16 Jun (AFP)--Liberia announced Sunday night that it had asked France to recall its ambassador to Monrovia, Louis Dollot.

France had earlier protested strongly to Liberia, accusing the new post-coup military government of committing a flagrant and unacceptable violation of diplomatic custom by sending troops into the French Embassy this weekend to arrest Adolphus Tolbert, son of the Liberian president who was killed in the April 12 military take-over.

The withdrawal demand was announced in a radio-television address by Liberian Foreign Minister Gabriel Bacchus Matthews.

Mr Matthews said that the French ambassador's granting of shelter to the late president's son is viewed as being clearly incompatible with his diplomatic status and that consequently he could no longer enjoy the confidence of the Government of Liberia.

The foreign minister said soldiers had entered the embassy during the ambassador's absence on Saturday because servants had called for help, saying they had heard noises in a bedroom and suspected that a thief had broken in.

But earlier an informed source said that the only people who knew that Mr Tolbert was hiding in the embassy were the ambassador himself, his wife (adopted daughter of Ivory Coast President Felix Houphouet-Boigny), and three servants. A Liberian military source said Adolphus Tolbert had been betrayed by a cook and other embassy servants.

In his broadcast statement, Foreign Minister Matthews said that Ambassador Dollot had told him Saturday night that Mr Tolbert had been granted asylum on instructions from the French Government after discussions with President Houphouet-Boigny.

Mr Matthews said Ambassador Dollot had told him that he knew the Liberian Government was looking for Adolphus Tolbert and that under diplomatic norms he should have informed the Liberians within 48 hours of the whereabouts of the president's son.

The ambassador was quoted as saying he had been ordered not to tell the Liberian Government and that he had admitted the impropriety of the action of his government, which, as he said, was an unpleasant task for him to perform.

Mr Dollot shortly afterwards told AFP that it was completely untrue that I spoke of an inappropriate action by my government. He said he had repeatedly stated that he had taken the initiative in granting diplomatic asylum, that he had checked with Paris and that he had been told to carry out a line of action which, as a civil servant, I could not question and with which I agreed entirely.

The ambassador said that I did indeed deplore being condemned to exercise unwillingly the role of jailer, which I sometimes found rather unpleasant.

Mr Dollot also denied having admitted that international law required him to inform the Liberians about Mr Tolbert's presence within 48 hours.

Regarding what he called the unauthorized intrusion by the troops, he concluded ironically: Considering my experience during six-and-a-half years here, I was astonished by the authorities dedication on this occasion to protecting the diplomatic quarters against thieves.

An informed Liberian source said the unit which arrested Mr Tolbert consisted of four soldiers led by a second lieutenant.

The prisoner, flanked by the troops, was taken by taxi to Monrovia's main military camp, the source said.

Explaining reports that there had been heavy firing during the incident, the source said the soldiers had celebrated the success of their mission by firing their automatic weapons in the air--after leaving the embassy compound.

Mr Tolbert was later questioned by Defense Minister Samuel Pearson and the vice-chairman of the ruling People's Redemption Council (PRC) in the presence of reporters from Liberian radio.

Mr Tolbert, who had been in charge of public relations for his father's True Whig Party, told questioners that he supported the revolution 100 per cent and that he had known it was coming because he had had a vision.

He said that during his asylum he had prayed for the country, adding that he wanted to bequeath all his worldly goods to the people, that he had no political ambitions and that all he wanted was to be a pastor.

He was reportedly told that the government harbored no animosity against him and that his case would be turned over to the Justice Ministry via the People's Redemption Council.

Ambassador Dollot told AFP that the son of the murdered president had been in a room at the ambassadorial residence since April 15, three days after the bloody coup headed by Sgt Samuel Doe.

He said the embassy had acted with the approval of the French Government, pending the finding of an appropriate solution in an African context.

Mr Dollot added that French embassies normally did not grant political asylum except in exceptional cases, for example when the fugitive's life was in danger or in the case of revolution.

These conditions were fulfilled in the case of Mr Tolbert, he said, adding that France acted in a humanitarian spirit, independently of any political motive.

AMBASSADOR: NO OPPOSITION GROUP IN NETHERLANDS

AB132238 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] An organization styled the Free Forces of Liberia does not exist in the Netherlands. This was disclosed today by Liberia's ambassador at The Hague, Nathaniel Gibson, in a telegram to the LIBERIAN NEWS AGENCY. [Words indistinct] Dutch Foreign Ministry as well as the Dutch information service have made a thorough and extensive investigation through the official security services in Holland and have concluded that no such organization exists in that country.

He added that no broadcast was made on Liberia by Radio Hilversum as reported in Monrovia in the June 4th issue of the Liberian INAUGURAL newspaper. The INAUGURAL had said in a front-page article that Radio Hilversum had announced the existence of the Free Forces of Liberia, organized to oppose the military government of the People's Redemption Council.

LABOR MINISTER INTERVENES TO END STRIKE AT RADIO ELWA

AB161849 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1755 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] The workers strike which went into effect this morning at radio station ELWA has been called off, and normal operations have resumed on the compound following the [word indistinct] intervention of the labor minister, Lt Col Fred J. Blay.

A spokesman for the workers said that although the matter was being handled by the Labor Ministry, the strike was called to discourage what he described as an unnecessary delay in meeting the workers' demands for salary increase, free medical care and other fringe benefits.

Minister Blay, who personally visited the broadcasting studios and Elwa hospital, which had been affected by the strike, told workers to resume duty pending futher investigation into their grievances tomorrow. The labor minister, whose office is currently tackling the labor matter involving the management and employees of Elwa, reiterated that the PRC government desires to seek the interests of both employees and employers in Liberia so as to insure a sound socio-economic development of the country.

MALI

SENEGALESE ENVOY DELIVERS SENGHOR MESSAGE FOR TRAORE

AB150955 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Mr Mohamed Ly, secretary of state at the presidency of Senegal, arrived in our capital this morning. Mr Mohamed Ly, who was met at the airport by Mr Thierno Diarra, minister of education, was received soon afterward by Abdoulaye Amadou Sy, minister of state societies and enterprises, acting head of government, to whom he delivered a personal message from the president of the Republic of Senegal, His Excellency Mr Leopold Sedar Senghor, to his brother and friend Gen Moussa Traore, secretary general of the UDPM [Malian People's Democratic Union] and head of state. According to Mr Ly, the message concerns the strengthening of the already friendly ties between Mali and Senegal. Mr Mohamed Ly left Bamako a few hours later for the Republic of Niger, the second stop of his trip to several sister countries.

NIGER

PRESIDENT KOUNTCHE ANNOUNCES CHANGES IN CABINET

AB161455 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Excerpts] The president of the Supreme Military Council and head of state has reshuffled his Cabinet. Two personalities have joined the government, and this morning the minister of information, Mr Mahamadou Halilou, read the contents of the decree on the reshuffle of the provisional government: [begin recording]

This morning the president of the Supreme Military Council and head of state reshuffled his Cabinet of Ministers. This reshuffle, which is purely technical, has not brought about any deep changes in the government. It is to be noted that the minister of public health and social affairs and the minister of public works, transportation and urbanism have been changed. Two new personalities have joined the government. Here then is the composition of the new government.

The president of the Supreme Military Council and head of state decrees, Article 1:

The Provisional Government of the Republic of Niger has been reshuffled in the following manner:

President of the Supreme Military Council, head of state, minister of national defense	Col Seyni Kountche
Minister of finance	Quartermaster Moussa Tondi
Minister of posts and telecommunications	Lt Col Sory Mamadou Diallo
Minister of national education	Maj Moussa Sala
Minister of youth, culture and sports	Maj Moumouni Djermakoye Adamou
Minister of interior	Capt Tandja Mahamadou
Minister of public health and social affairs	Capt Ahmadou Seyni Maiga
Minister of plan	Mr Anou Mahaman
Minister of mines	Mr Mounkeila Arouna
Minister of economic affairs, commerce and industry	Mr Mai Maigana
Minister of justice	Mr Alou Harouna
Minister of rural development	Mr Brah Mamane
Minister of hydrology	Mr Yakaya Tounkara

Minister of higher education and research	Mr Garba Sidikou
Minister of foreign affairs and cooperation	Mr Daouda Diallo
Minister of information	Mr Mahamadou Halilou
Minister of civil service and labor	Mr Mayaki Issoufou
Minister of public works, transportation and urbanism	Mr Umarou Diallo
Secretary of foreign affairs and cooperation	Mr Amid Algabit
Secretary of state for interior	Mr Abdou Mallam Moussa

One personality leaves the government, namely Mr Moussa Bako who has been transferred elsewhere. The president of the Supreme Military Council and head of state decrees: Mr Moussa Bako, chief of public works engineering has been appointed high commissioner of the Kandaji Dam Authority with the rank of minister and all the privileges attached to it.

NIGERIA

SOVIET AMBASSADOR PROMISES TO SPEED UP WORK ON ADJAKUTA

AB132257 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] President Shehu Shagari has said that Nigeria embarked on an intensive agricultural program in order to minimize her dependence on oil. He stated this in Lagos today when he received the president of the World Food Council, Dr Arturo Tanko in the state house. President Shehu Shagari said that, as a result, attention was being directed to countries which have similar development problems as Nigeria. The president told Mr Tanko, who is also the Philippine minister of agriculture, that the Nigerian [word indistinct] board was being reorganized to speed up the development of numerous facilities in the country. Dr Tanko also presented a set of reports to President Shehu Shagari, which he said were a World Bank statistical study of Nigeria's Green Revolution program.

President Shehu Shagari also received the Soviet ambassador in Nigeria, Mr Vladimir Snegyrev. Exchanging views with the Soviet envoy, the president stated that Nigeria would continue to support liberation movements in southern Africa. Mr Snegyrev had earlier delivered a congratulatory message to the president on the occasion of African Liberation Day from the Soviet leader, Mr Leonid Brezhnev. The Soviet ambassador gave an assurance that work on the Adjakuta complex will be accelerated in order to hasten the implementation of the project.

Another visitor at state house today was (Dominic Cardinal William). The cardinal expressed his condolence to President Shehu Shagari on the death of 18 federal government functionaries in a plane crash about 3 weeks ago.

ROLE IN BARRING LIBERIA FROM MEETINGS CLARIFIED

AB150825 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Nigeria did not dictate to other member countries on the issue of banning Liberian delegations from the last OAU economic summit in Lagos and that of ECOWAS in Lome, Togo. In a statement in Lagos yesterday, the Ministry of External Affairs refuted reports that Nigeria alone took the decision.

The ministry explained that the decision not to allow Liberia's participation was taken at the meeting of the OAU Ministerial Council. It declared that the Ministerial Council took cognizance of the coup in that country, which led to the killing of the incumbent OAU chairman and president of Liberia, Dr William Tolbert. The statement added that the OAU consequently sent a message to the new Liberian authorities informing them of the situation. A similar action, it stated, was adopted at the meeting which preceded the ECOWAS summit.

POLITICAL PARTIES ACCORD UNDERGOING RENEGOTIATION

AB141155 Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] The national chairman of the NPN [National Party of Nigeria], Chief (Akinloye) has denied the report that the accord between his party and the NPP [Nigerian People's Party] has broken down. Speaking to newsmen in Lagos, Chief (Akinloye) pointed out that both parties were consolidating the accord to achieve better results. On whether there was a need for an accord with other political parties, Chief (Akinloye) reminded Nigerians that President Shehu Shagari has already stretched his hand of friendship to the other parties and that the government was already moving on well. But Senator [name indistinct] said that as far as the NPN headquarters was concerned, there was no accord with the NPP. He announced that a meeting of the NPN National Executive Committee and the party's National Assembly speaker would be held prior to the national convention of the party to review the accord. He attributed the failure of the accord to what he called indiscipline of the NPP senators.

TOGO

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH ZIMBABWE

AB161410 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] In their common desire to maintain genuine cooperation and fraternal relations between their two countries, the governments of the Republic of Togo and the Republic of Zimbabwe have decided to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level effective 16 June 1980, that is, today. They will send diplomatic envoys to Salisbury and Lome at the appropriate time.

BRIEFS

FRENCH ASSISTANCE TO UPPER VOLTA--A convention and two additional clauses were signed on Tuesday in Ouagadougou between France and Upper Volta. The convention makes 95 million CFA francs available for the necessary geological and geotechnical drilling to be carried out prior to the construction of a dam at Bagre, some 135 km. south of the capital. One clause provides 175 million CFA francs to be used for the construction and equipping of a higher polytechnical institute, while the second one makes 60 million CFA francs available for further implementation of the food program in western Upper Volta. [Text] [Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0830 GMT 11 Jun 80 AB]

MOZAMBIQUE

MACHEL, ZAMBIA'S KAUNDA ADDRESS BEIRA WORKERS

LD141828 Maputo Domestic Service in Portugese 1030 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Excerpt] We shall never again be dominated by the enemy, we have achieved the victory for which we fought for so many years and what now remains for us is to consolidate the people's gains through our work, President Samora Machel said in an address to railway and harbor workers in Beira yesterday.

The Mozambique head of state, who was accompanying President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia on his visit to Beira port, spoke to workers about the struggle against colonialism waged by the Mozambique people led by FRELIMO and the support rendered by Mozambique and Zambia towards the struggle of the Zimbabwean people. President Samora Machel said that one way we could support the Zimbabwean struggle was to increase production and productivity and redouble our work. We now have more time to cooperate with neighboring countries, which was not possible before the liberation of Zimbabwe, said the supreme leader of the Mozambique revolution.

President Machel asked: How could we permit the Zimbabwean people to be massacred by weapons arriving in Zimbabwe through Mozambique ports? The struggle of the Zimbabwean people was our struggle, and we strictly observed the sanctions imposed on the illegal regime of Southern Rhodesia by the United Nations.

We thank you workers because you resolutely discharged your duty of supporting and expressing solidarity with the Zimbabwean people, the Mozambique head of state added. President Machel also hailed the United National Independence Party and the Zambian Government for their support for the liberation of African peoples.

President Kenneth Kaunda told the Beira port workers that he was moved by the dedication of FRELIMO and the Mozambique people in the struggle for man's liberty and the elimination of exploitation of man by man. He said that Mozambique's independence brought Africa victory and happiness. Turning to the tasks faced in the current phase, the Zambian president drew the attention of Mozambique workers to the urgent need to put an end to laziness and other vices which could affect the development of our country.

Kaunda, Machel End talks

LD161410 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 14 Jun 80 CA

[Text] The Zambia-Mozambique Permanent Joint Commission concluded 2 days of talks, mainly based on communications, in Beira yesterday. The commission was led by President Kaunda and his Mozambique counterpart, President Samora Machel. The talks opened on Thursday in Maputo shortly after Dr Kaunda's arrival. Briefing the press on the talks, the presidential assistant for the press, Mr Milimo Punabantu, described the talks as very successful, adding that the two heads of state had agreed that the commission should meet more often at a ministerial level to identify areas for practical cooperation. Mr Punabantu said the ministers have been told by the two presidents to implement practical cooperation between the two countries as soon as possible. Mr Punabantu said President Machel had assured Dr Kaunda that everything possible is being done to ensure that the Mozambique ports are efficient. He said Mr Machel is also to tackle his country's problem of railways to facilitate the movement of cargo to other users of the ports. When a similar commission is established with Zimbabwe, Mr Punabantu said, the movement of Zambian exports and imports between Zambia and Mozambique ports will be improved. He said about 80 percent of the facilities at Beira are available for Zambia's use and urged Zambian importers to take advantage of this situation.

ZIMBABWE

SAUDI AID DELEGATION ARRIVES, MEETS WITH MUZENDA

LD161422 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 14 Jun 80 CA

[Text] A 16-man Saudi Arabian delegation has arrived in Salisbury. According to an agency report, the delegation is to discuss possible reconstruction aid to Zimbabwe. The leader of the delegation is Shaykh (Mohammad al-Harakan), a former minister of justice. The delegation met the deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Muzenda, this morning. Members of the delegation have also met the minister of state in the office of the prime minister, Comrade Munangagwa. An agency report says there is no indication concerning the amount or type of aid which the Saudis might provide.

MINISTER MUZENDA ADDRESSES HOUSE ON FOREIGN POLICY

LD141424 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 13 Jun 80 CA

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Muzenda, says close political and economic cooperation with the friends of the Zimbabwe liberation struggle will be the cornerstone of Zimbabwe's foreign policy. Speaking in the House of Assembly today, Comrade Muzenda listed some of the names of the countries to which Zimbabwe is particularly grateful. They are the People's Republic of China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Yugoslavia, Romania and Scandinavia. Comrade Muzenda said that as a newly independent African nation and a member of the Third World, Zimbabwe's primary concern must be to prevent herself from falling under any form of domination, whether by the Western or Eastern blocs. The minister of foreign affairs stated that Zimbabwe will not take sides in any armed conflict between East and West and will exert the country's influence in favor of detente. Comrade Muzenda said it is a fact that Zimbabwe's economic interests will continue to provide common ground with nations whose policies might not necessarily be to the government's liking.

Reaffirms Nonaligned Stand

LD141426 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 13 Jun 80 CA

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Muzenda, today emphasized Zimbabwe's nonalignment stand. Addressing the House of Assembly this morning Comrade Muzenda said Zimbabwe will not take sides in any armed conflict between West and East. He said Zimbabwe shall exert its influence at all times in favor of detente. Comrade Muzenda stressed that Zimbabwe did not want to fall under any form of domination whether by the Western or Eastern blocs. On foreign aid Comrade Muzenda said the government was rather disappointed at the aid received so far but was however grateful. He said such aid was important for the paramount program of resettlement and reconstruction.

Comrade Muzenda leaves for Freetown, Sierra Leone, tomorrow to attend an OAU Council of Ministers meeting. The meeting will be in preparation for the OAU summit which begins on 1 July.